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PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 7-18
LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 12-16
CHAMWILL: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 12-16
NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 10-14
MAL WEATHER DATA - PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

367

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4-5, 1980

Established 1887

Killed, 24 Injured in Sabbath Bombing Paris Synagogue

Small Herald Tribune
A powerful bomb exploded in a Paris synagogue on Saturday, killing 24 people and wounding 24 others. The explosion occurred at the entrance to the synagogue at 16 rue Copernic, during the Sabbath service. The blast was so powerful that it caused a telephone call to the police to be cut off. The French government has announced that it is investigating the bombing as a possible act of terrorism. The synagogue was a well-known center of Jewish life in Paris, and the bombing has caused a great deal of concern among the Jewish community. The victims of the bombing were mostly young people, and the deaths have caused a great deal of grief. The French government has promised to do everything possible to identify the perpetrators of the bombing and bring them to justice.



Strauss, Schmidt:
Sturm und Drang

The campaign between incumbent Helmut Schmidt, above, and Franz Josef Strauss for West German chancellor has been stormy and emotional; the issues have remained in the shadows. Sunday's voting will end the mudslinging. The candidates got in some parting shots, however, during a televised debate that was seen as a last chance for Mr. Schmidt to cut into Mr. Strauss's lead in recent polls. Details, Page 5.

Fight for Khorramshahr Protracted War Seen as Iraq Meets Stiffening Resistance

By Youssef Ibrahim
New York Times Service

SHALAMSHAH. Iraqi-occupied Iran — Iraq is running into increasingly tough opposition from Iran's armed forces with the result that the 12-day-old conflict may turn into a protracted and costly war of attrition for both countries. Iraqi troops were still fighting for control of the major oil port of Khorramshahr Friday and met with stiff resistance in many parts of the city a week after Iraqi authorities said that the Iranian port had been taken. Iraqi army commanders in this military-controlled center just inside the Iranian border, about seven miles from Khorramshahr, said Friday that their forces occupied the port area Thursday but that Iran was pouring reinforcements into pockets of resistance it areas that it held in the city. [At the United Nations in New York, United Press International reported that Iraqi Foreign Minister-Saddoun Hammadi promised the General Assembly Friday that Iraq would try to "prevent Iran" from obstructing the flow of Western oil from the Gulf. [Mr. Hammadi said, "Iraq realizes fully the importance of preserving international peace and security and world economic interests, particularly those relating to the flow of oil," adding, "we shall do all we can to prevent the ruling authorities in Iran from adversely affecting those interests." [The UN representative of the Gulf state of Bahrain endorsed Iraq's offer of a cease-fire and urged peace negotiations. [In Tehran, Reuters quoted a senior Iranian official as telling a crowd of 100,000 Friday that collaboration by other Gulf states with Iraq would not be tolerated by Iran.]



VICTIMS OF WAR — Worried Iraqi refugees board a pickup truck to flee from the oil export center at Al Faw, which was under bombardment by Iranian artillery. They were the last civilians to leave. Once a city of 75,000, Al Faw now has only about a dozen inhabitants. It formerly handled about 800,000 of the 3.5 million barrels of oil exported daily by Iraq.

Workers in Poland Stage 'Warning Strike'

John Danton
New York Times Service
Defying the government's order, independent workers in Poland staged a "warning strike" Friday by closing down thousands of shops and factories for a one-hour national strike. The strike was without a pre-arranged date, but it was a clear sign of the growing unrest in the country. The government has been trying to control the situation, but the workers are determined to stand up for their rights. The strike was a warning to the government that the workers were not willing to accept the current conditions. The government has promised to do everything possible to improve the situation, but the workers are not convinced. The strike was a significant event in the history of the Polish people, and it has caused a great deal of concern among the government and the international community.

came to a halt, and restaurants and shops closed their doors. Virtually the entire city shut down. Elsewhere, only selected factories had been asked to participate, and most of them did. Smaller factories continued work, but numerous workers donned armbands and hoisted Polish flags over the gates to signal solidarity. Buses Empty In Warsaw, almost all buses pulled to the curb and sat empty. Streets were empty, and the workers had turned them to, but many put their lights on. Flags were flying throughout the city and banners reading "solidarity" hung from factory windows. At the giant Ursus tractor factory, which has 16,000 employees, two production units stopped for the hour as scheduled. Several hundred workers stood around in the central assembly line hall, reciting a list of grievances to foreign journalists — that higher wages had been promised but not delivered, that they had been threatened with the loss of social benefits if they joined the new unions, and that the new unions were denied access to television and the national press. Despite all this, they said, the new union had recruited almost 10,000 workers at the Ursus plant, just outside Warsaw. "We have now the beginning of real, authentic workers' government," said an assembly foreman, leaning against a bin of camshirts. At the Huta Warszawa steelmill, where the new union ordered its members to stick to their jobs so that the smelters would stay running, the noon siren brought a demonstration of 40 persons in front of the administration building. They chanted slogans such as "no more lies" and held up placards reading "solidarity today, bread tomorrow" and "no decisions about us without us." Inside, union members went from department to department, chanting and raising a clenched fist salute to workers who saluted back. Aim of Unions In Poznan, about 60 plants had stoppages, and taxis and trams sounded their horns. In Bielsko-Biala, 25 factories went out, including the huge Fiat small-car works.

Gulf Conflict Seen as Prototype Of Future Wars in Third World

By Richard Burt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the fighting between Iran and Iraq continues, indications are accumulating that the conflict could be the forerunner of a new type of war in the Third World in which ever more destructive military power is applied in an erratic and untrained manner. Several aspects of the conflict in the Gulf have surprised U.S. government and academic military specialists. In particular, the character of the fighting, which has included spectacular air strikes against civilian targets in each country's interior, is described as far different than in traditional border wars between less developed nations. When the conflict got underway, Defense Department analysts predicted that the Iranian military, demoralized by political turmoil at home, would be quickly overwhelmed by Iraqi forces. The Iraqis have made gains on the ground, but the Iranian Air Force has performed far beyond the expectations of Western observers in using advanced aircraft and munitions supplied earlier by the United States. "Irrational" Attacks But a much more unexpected and, in the view of most officials, ominous development has been the willingness and ability of both Iran and Iraq to escalate the fighting by attacking vital strategic targets, particularly oil and nuclear power facilities. Noting the importance of oil to both countries' economic health, a high-ranking White House national security aide called the air attacks "completely irrational." A State Department specialist suggested that if either or both of the nations had possessed nuclear weapons when the conflict began, they would probably have been used. Military experts listed several factors to explain the unpredictable actions of Iran and Iraq, including the relative inexperience of the two nations' armed forces, their access to unusually sophisticated military hardware, and internal political turbulence, particularly in Tehran. "There was a tendency to believe that Israel's 1973 war with Egypt and Syria was the model for future wars in the Third World," said Geoffrey Kemp, a specialist on Middle East military matters at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University near Boston. "But we are learning that Iran and Iraq are not Israel or Egypt and that this war as well as ones between similar states in the future are likely to be much more chaotic and dangerous than we earlier thought."

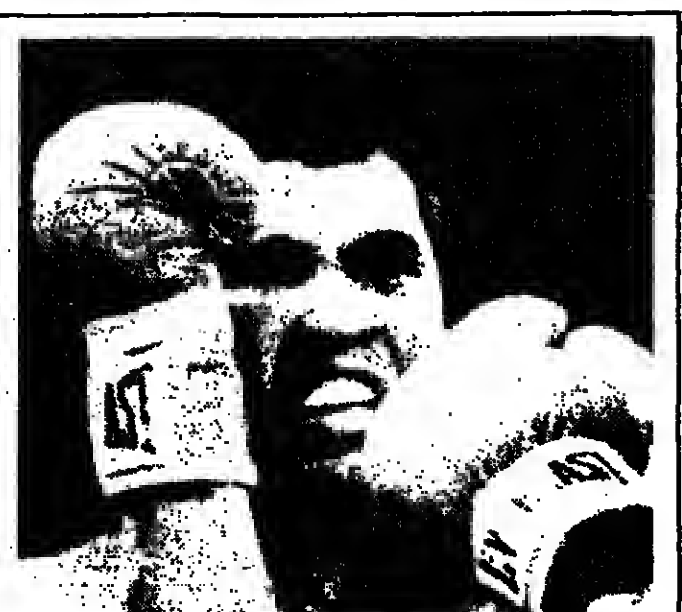
problem by heavily arming Iran and Iraq in the mid-1970s. Other analysts noted that in contrast to the 1973 Middle East conflict or the war between India and Pakistan in 1971, neither Washington nor Moscow possessed sufficient influence in the current conflict to control the course of the fighting. By denying spare parts and new supplies to the parties, they said, Moscow and Washington had probably been able to hold down the intensity of the fighting. But they also acknowledged that the absence of any U.S. or Soviet arms shipments meant that Moscow and Washington lacked much leverage in urging restraint on the part of Tehran or Baghdad. Early Threat to Shipping Some analysts contended that the current situation was the one predicted by Yehzekel Dror, an Israeli academician, who almost 10 years ago warned of new military conflicts in the Third World in which radical governments, equipped with modern military hardware, would threaten international stability by engaging in all-out wars. In a 1971 book, entitled "Crazy States," Mr. Dror asserted that "thanks to the advancement of modern technology, the capabilities of crazy states and their potential impact are increasing on a very steep curve." Pentagon and State Department aides, however, said that the actions of Iran and Iraq were not entirely irrational. Although Iran, early in the conflict, raised the possibility of closing off the Gulf to oil traffic, Tehran has since said it would not threaten shipping. Despite fears expressed in the White House and the Pentagon, officials said there was no evidence that Iran planned to widen the conflict to include other Arab countries. "If Iran were really crazy, they would attack Kuwait and Saudi Arabia," a State Department aide said. At the same time, defense aides said that Iran's attacks against Baghdad and Iraqi power facilities were curious in several respects. Iranian air power, they said, would have been far more effective had it been used to interdict Iraqi armored columns moving across the border. But officials said Tehran's apparent preference for strategic attacks may have only reflected the fact that the country's air force is incapable of conducting close tactical operations. Officials are concerned about what the attacks presage for future Third World conflicts, as these countries obtain more sophisticated arms and invest in industrial complexes that are more vital to the West.

U.S. Thrust in Southeast Asia Businesses Move Into Region With Huge Investments

Jonathan Kandell
New York Times Service
The U.S. thrust in Southeast Asia is moving forward with a new vigor as American business interests move into the region with huge investments. The U.S. government has been trying to control the situation, but the workers are determined to stand up for their rights. The strike was a warning to the government that the workers were not willing to accept the current conditions. The government has promised to do everything possible to improve the situation, but the workers are not convinced. The strike was a significant event in the history of the Polish people, and it has caused a great deal of concern among the government and the international community.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

Abmet Arsan, the Hong Kong-based senior vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, said that the U.S. government's policy in Southeast Asia was "a thing of beauty." The business climate, the resources, the political stability, the markets and the work ethic are all here. "I guess like a lot of people I thought winning the war was the essential first step to encourage the investment climate necessary for economic development in Southeast Asia," he said. "But, boy, was that ever wrong. I run into American salesmen and bankers in places where we would never have considered asking the Marines to set up a base camp." Over the last decade, U.S. trade with Southeast Asia has tripled. Direct U.S. equity investment in the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore — has more than doubled, and now stands at over \$4 billion. These figures are outdone by an



NO REFUGE — Muhammad Ali, his face puffy from a battering by Larry Holmes, tries to shield himself. He lost the heavyweight title fight by technical knockout. Page 15.

INSIDE

Carter Assails Volcker Policy

President Carter and Treasury Secretary William Miller criticized the Federal Reserve Board, saying its policies were hurting the U.S. economy. In response, Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman, said the credit markets may have overreacted to the growth in U.S. money supply in raising their interest rates. Page 11.

WEEKEND

Twyla Tharp Style: 'Boogie Ballet'

Twyla Tharp, the young American choreographer, is taking her modern dance company through Europe and delighting audiences with the gyrating, bumping, sliding and shuffling "just boogie" style that the U.S. critics call "tharping." Page 7W.

Somalia Says Lack of Fuel May Stop Food to Refugees

By Gregory Jaynes
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — Somalia, home of an estimated 765,000 refugees from that country's war with Ethiopia in 1977-78, will run out of fuel to transport food to the refugee population in about three weeks unless the Iran-Iraq conflict comes to a halt, according to reports received by aid agencies and diplomats here. Virtually all of Somalia's oil comes from Iraq, and its monthly fuel bill is \$20 million, most of it met on credit. According to relief agencies in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, the country had a 20-day reserve of fuel as of Thursday and rationing had gone into effect. Somalia has not received any oil since the fighting broke out between Iran and Iraq. Diplomatic sources in Kenya said Somalia had asked five or six friendly embassies in Mogadishu for reports on the oil situation in their own countries, as well as whether they might be able to supply Somalia. Egypt and Sudan were the only nations named. Malnutrition Deaths Feared Food distribution to the 32 camps that hold the refugee population has been disrupted since Sept. 25, aid officials said. What worries most of the agency representatives in Somalia is the tenuous supply system to the camps and

Drought Aid to Kenya

NAIROBI (Reuters) — A two-year emergency aid program to counteract drought and famine in northwest Kenya's arid Turkana region was announced Friday. A statement issued by the European Economic Community in Nairobi said it would give \$1.5 million to the program over the next six months. Individual countries named as contributors were the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway.

Trudeau Sets Constitution Plan, But Faces Provincial Opposition

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau proposed Thursday a reform of the nation's constitution that would free it of British control, introduce a bill of rights and make the document binding on all the provinces.

The decision is certain to be opposed vigorously by the 10 provincial premiers, who have failed to agree among themselves on a new constitution. Last month, Mr. Trudeau's conference with the 10 premiers ended in a deadlock and he vowed to draw up the new document without their consent. The premiers vowed to oppose any such attempt by Ottawa.

"Canadians must now find a way to break out of 53 years of constitutional paralysis," Mr. Trudeau said in a nationwide television address, referring to the years of fruitless debate on the constitution. "Through the one institution [in which] all Canadians are represented — the Parliament of Canada — Canadians can break the deadlock among their 11 governments."

Power Sharing

The deadlock with Mr. Trudeau was over how the federal government and the provinces would share powers under a new constitution. The provinces sought more power over resources, fisheries and other matters.

Canada is governed by the British North America Act of 1867, an act of the British Parliament that established Canada as an independent nation and divided powers between the provincial and federal governments. Any amendments must be approved by the British Parliament. Canada's Parliament would have to ask the British Parliament to amend the act and transfer control to Canada.

Protracted Iran-Iraq War in Gulf Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

commandos into the city and that the Iranian Air Force was continuing to demonstrate a great deal of vigor in its attacks on Iraqi troops in and around the city. It appeared here that the Iraqi forces, although confident of a final victory over Iran, were now resigned that the war was likely to be long and difficult.

Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi oil-pipeline terminal town of Al Faw for 20 minutes Friday morning. Shells hit several houses, but none of the dozen or so oil tanks, some of which were still smoldering from earlier attacks.

'An Irrational Enemy'

"It is a total war with a fanatic and irrational enemy," said a senior commander, who asked not to be identified, in his small underground bunker at Shalamshah. He spoke in between telephone calls and incoming messages delivered frequently into the bunker by soldiers and officers.

The commander, a colonel, said that the road from Shalamshah to Khorramshahr was totally under Iraqi control, but that vehicles

A key feature of the proposed constitution would be a bill of rights. Protections for individual rights historically have been derived from British legal traditions.

The suggested charter of rights would guarantee freedoms of conscience and religion, freedom of the press, legal rights and freedom from racial discrimination. These rights would be binding on the provincial governments.

Language Rights

Many of the provinces object strongly to a written bill of rights, contending that such freedoms are better protected by elected representatives than in the courts.

Because the new charter would include guarantees for French- and English-speaking minorities to be educated in their own languages — where numbers warrant — it is expected to encounter stiff resistance in the French-speaking province of Quebec, which restricts English schooling.

While some of the proposals probably will exacerbate the strained relations that Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party government has with the provinces, other aspects seem tailored to obtain at least the partial approval of the provincial premiers.

For example, the suggested formula for amending the constitution — once it becomes Canadian law — is that for the next two years, unanimous agreement between Ottawa and the provinces would be necessary to alter the governing charter.

If there was no unanimous agreement but eight or more provinces representing 80 percent of the population agree on an amending procedure, a choice between that formula and the "Victoria" formula would be put to a national referendum.

The Victoria formula would permit amendments if they were approved by Ontario and Quebec, the most populous provinces, and two Atlantic provinces and two western provinces encompassing 50 percent of their region's population.

Otherwise, the Victoria formula would take effect two years after the constitution is brought home. That formula was discussed by Mr. Trudeau and the premiers nine years ago as a way to equalize the amending process between the heavily populated eastern provinces and the mineral-rich, lightly settled western provinces.

Sharing the Wealth

The principle of equalization — in which the rich provinces share some of their revenues with the poor provinces — would be included in the constitution. It is now a customary practice.

Mr. Trudeau would also guarantee Canadians the right to travel and work in any province. Newfoundland limits the right to work on its offshore oil rigs to Newfoundlanders.

Joe Clark, leader of the opposition Progressive Conservative Party, assailed Mr. Trudeau's proposals, calling them a dangerous abuse that Canadians must fight.

He said that, because of the Liberal Party's majority in Parliament, the changes "will not be stopped unless the people of Canada can be aroused to the abuse and to the potential damage to our country that the government now proposes."

Mr. Trudeau said he would form a joint House of Commons-Senate committee on the constitutional reforms when Parliament reconvenes next week. The committee will be asked to submit its report by Dec. 9.



A string of buses halted by Friday's one-hour drivers' strike line up along Warsaw's main street.

Volunteers Form Locals

Organizing Polish Unions With 'Do-It-Yourself' Kits

WARSAW — "At first we didn't have a rubber stamp. And without a rubber stamp in Poland, you don't even exist," Janusz Onyszkiewicz said with a grin.

Mr. Onyszkiewicz, a mathematics lecturer at Warsaw University, is one of 60 volunteers quietly forging a local chapter of Poland's first independent labor federation from rules set out in a 21-page settlement ending the strikes on Poland's Baltic coast little more than a month ago.

That agreement has become a model for negotiations across Poland to form "independent, self-governing trade unions" alongside the existing labor groups run by the Communist Party.

First Office

"It's always crowded in here. We're getting cramped already," Mr. Onyszkiewicz said in the union's first-floor office, where dozens of new labor organizers gather each day to read pamphlets, talk strategy and study a colorful organizational chart on the wall.

The union's first office was set up Sept. 4 in an apartment shared with two elderly women, Mr. Onyszkiewicz said.

"And there was not a word in the press about us, so we were afraid [the government-controlled unions] would squeeze us out."

But a sharply worded letter to the mayor of Warsaw produced the new headquarters, some telephones and a few simple wooden tables and chairs, he said. A commune also was printed in the state-run newspapers, explaining the views of the branch, a member of Solidarity, a loose labor federation representing 5.5-million workers.

Mr. Khamenei referred to Jordan's King Hussein as "the butcher of the Palestinians" and said that Iran would "destroy all the dwarfs if they continue to support falsehood against right."

New Unions Stage Strike In Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

ielski had warned the leaders of Solidarity, as the national movement of free trade unions is called, that European countries and "other areas" were closely watching developments in Poland. The reference was taken to mean the Soviet Union, which has criticized the new unions in editorials.

Polish Official in Moscow

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Polish government's new official trade union chief, Romuald Jankowski, has used a Moscow forum to defend the emergence of independent trade unions in his country, documents issued Friday revealed.

Mr. Jankowski told a conference of leaders of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions on Thursday that the new labor bodies were part of an overall renewal of the Polish trade union movement.

According to a text of his speech issued by the conference secretariat, he also delivered a strong plea for understanding of the "specific Polish conditions" under which the independent unions have emerged.

Mr. Jankowski, the head of the official Central Trade Union Council and a member of the Polish Communist Party's central committee, also argued that strikes — regarded as counterrevolutionary by most Communist countries — were justified if work stoppages were only used as a final measure in a dispute.

Although conference sources said his address was applauded, the Soviet trade union newspaper Trud, in an indication of Moscow's continuing concern, omitted his detailed explanation of Polish developments from its report of his speech Friday.

Blast Kills 4 in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Jewish community in Paris gathered to protest the incidents at a demonstration in front of the memorial last Tuesday.

Following Friday night's bombing, the Grand Rabbi of France, Jacob Kaplan, called out for "guarantees from the government" to prevent a recurrence of "this monstrous act." He urged members of the Jewish community not to "fall into the trap of violence" and to remain calm.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent messages of condolence to several Jewish community organizations and vowed a thorough police investigation.

The French Minister of Interior, Christian Bonnet, arrived at the scene of the bombing at about 6 p.m., accompanied by high-ranking police officers.

"I appeal to every person to try and remain calm," Mr. Bonnet said. "I react as a young Israeli might react to this monstrous criminal act. But I ask for calm, and I promise to do everything in my power to find the culprits. We share the indignation of the Jewish community... but I beg the young men of the Jewish community not to take the law into their own hands." As he spoke, people shouting "Murderers" and "Bonnet Resign" had to be held back by a cordon of riot police.

After last week's machine-gun attack, police arrested six members of the European Nationalist Groups — the same organization suspected in Friday night's explosion — but all were released for lack of evidence after three days of questioning. The group claims that it is a successor to a neo-Nazi group known as FANE, which the French government ordered disbanded four weeks ago.

Leading U.S. General Visits Cairo for Talks

CAIRO — Gen. David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived Friday for talks to promote military cooperation between Egypt and the United States, the Middle East news agency said.

Gen. Jones' three-day visit is part of a Middle East tour that already took him to Oman and Saudi Arabia. He is expected to visit Israel next.

France Expels Pro-Soviet Magazine Editor

PARIS — French authorities Friday expelled an Egyptian-born journalist following an appeals hearing before an administrative tribunal.

Police officers placed Simon Malley, 57, founder and editor of strongly anti-Western magazine Afrique-Asie, on board a plane for New York. The government had canceled his residence permit in June on the grounds that his activities harmed relations between France and conservative regimes in Africa and Asia. The French Foreign Ministry said Friday issued an immediate protest against the expulsions.

Mr. Malley had lived in France since founding Afrique-Asie. Largely subsidized by militant leftist regimes in Africa, including Angola and Mozambique, the magazine systematically defended policies, including the intervention in Afghanistan and the meat of Cuban troops in Angola and Ethiopia.

EEC Says Veal Boycott Reduces Calf Prices

BRUSSELS — Calf prices have fallen sharply in most Common market countries because of a boycott on veal by consumers worried about hormones in animal feed, the European Economic Community said Friday.

In France, where the boycott started last month, calf prices percent in the week ending Oct. 3. Prices also fell in Belgium, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands, the EEC commission's price check showed.

But in Italy, where a magistrate imposed a ban on the sale of subjected to strict medical checks, veal prices rose slightly.

Marcos Vows to End Martial Law Next Year

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos said he will lift law next year, shunning off a recent series of 19 bombings in a "material [and] irrelevant" to the normalization process.

He renewed an invitation to Benigno Aquino, a former senator of the United States, and to other opposition leaders to discuss the situation with the regime and take up posts in a transition government. But he said his opponents must not interfere in government's urgent matters.

Mr. Marcos, 63, said last year he would consider lifting martial law which he imposed in September, 1972 — if the secessionist rebel southern provinces stopped and recession did not adversely affect the economy.

Vatican Stance Sought on Controversial Issue

VATICAN CITY — A Philippine bishop has called on the vanguard of Roman Catholic bishops to establish a commission to see and official church stands on test-tube babies and sex changes.

"I know vaguely the church is against these things, but I deserve more weighty, official answers," Bishop Mariano Gaviola, general of the Asian Bishops Conference, told an Associated Press interviewer after making the proposal.

The Vatican has condemned artificial insemination, but has no official position since the first test-tube baby was born in England in 1978, nor has it taken a stance on sex changes.

At Least 5 Killed in San Salvador Gunbattles

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas here ambushed a truck of soldiers touching off a gunbattle that lasted two hours Friday, authorities said. At least five persons were reported killed.

The army said that leftists opened fire on two truckloads of who jumped out and returned the fire. After two hours of heavy fighting, 10-man patrols began searching houses nearby to root out leftists. Reports said that they counted at least five bodies and a soldier wounded, but residents reported seeing more bodies at wounded. There was no official casualty count.

Vietnam Offers Limited Cambodia Pullback

BANGKOK — Vietnam has offered to withdraw some of its troops from Cambodia, provided that Thailand accepts certain conditions, Hanoi radio said Friday.

The offer was made in a meeting at the United Nations on Wednesday between the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, Thai foreign minister, Siddhi Savetsila. Mr. Thach said earlier cause Thailand would not agree to a demilitarized zone on both the border, he had proposed a substitute plan under which both would respect each other's integrity within existing borders.

Hanoi radio, amplifying the proposal, said the conditions included Thai denial of arms, food and sanctuary to Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Vietnam also insisted on separate camps for the insurgents and evacuation of existing camps away from the border.

Begin Denies Israeli Role In Bombing Iraqi A-Plane

By Yuval Elizar
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel vehemently denied Friday insinuations in the French press that Israeli F-4 Phantom jets were responsible for the bombing of the Iraqi atomic reactor installations near Baghdad earlier in the week.

"There is no grain of truth in these reports," Mr. Begin said in reply to a question. He voiced his belief that the raid was carried out by Iranian Phantoms and added that Israel is in no way involved in the war between Iraq and Iran.

The prime minister's statement followed similar denials by the Israeli military spokesman and the deputy minister of defense, Mordechai Tzipori. Mr. Tzipori told the Israeli daily Ma'ariv that "the stories about Israeli involvement in the Iraqi-Iranian war are libelous."

Several French dailies, among them Le Monde, had hinted that the Israeli Air Force used the opportunity of the war in the Gulf to hit the one target that Israel considers to be most dangerous to its security, Iraq's atomic center. According to Western military sources quoted in Israel, the Isis and Osirak reactors that Iraq is building with French assistance would have been able to provide Iraq with the first Arab atomic bomb as early as 1985.

Technicians Unhurt

The Isis reactor, which has been practically completed, was not directly damaged in the Phantom raid, which reportedly hit the auxiliary installation and the training center. But it was reported in Paris that work will now be held several years.

There were 74 French technicians at the atomic center — Tamuz by the Iraqis — was struck by the Phantom Tuesday morning. The text was not hurt and were sent to France the next morning. France-Soir speculated the reason the attacking plane's missiles, and not the Iraqi bombs usually used by the Iranian Air Force, was "Israel not to endanger the lives of French technicians." The added that if the French technicians had been hurt, Israel would have found itself in a difficult position.

Eric Rouleau, the Middle East correspondent of Le Monde, said the French high command firm denial that its planes hit the Iraqi atomic installations. He also published a report from a correspondent in Iraq said it would be technically get for Israeli F-4s to reach the reactor near Baghdad but said there was no proof that they had so.

In an interview in Ma'ariv, Yehoshua Sagie, the chief of military intelligence, said that "the raid on Iraq's center would have had importance for Israel had it destroyed the reactor. The reactor was not hit."

Le Monde and Le Quotidien Paris noted that Gen. Sagie interviewed several days before the raid, had predicted that the atomic site might be a target which the Iranian Air Force gave high priority.



Dazed, a young victim of the Paris bomb attack raises his hands in anger outside the synagogue.

Iraq's Use of Oman Reportedly Averted

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by intelligence reports that Iraq was planning to launch air and helicopter strikes against Iran from near-by Oman last weekend, the United States and Britain exerted considerable diplomatic pressure to prevent the widening of the conflict, diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said that information had been received from Oman stating that Iraq had sent troops carrying helicopters and planes to the small Gulf nation and considered asking the Omanis for permission to attack three Iranian-held islands in the Gulf as well as Iranian facilities near the crucial Strait of Hormuz.

Such attacks might have resulted in Iranian retaliation against Oman and other oil-producing Gulf states such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and also closed the vital Strait to oil shipping. But the attacks did not take place.

Highly-placed sources here and in London do not know for sure why the attacks did not occur. It might have been British and American pressure, or Omani and Iraqi second thoughts, or a combination of reasons.

The information was disclosed to reporters here and in London when President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan arrived in Washington for a meeting with President Carter Friday morning to discuss Pakistan's economic problems and the frustrated efforts undertaken by Gen. Zia so far, on behalf of the Islamic nations, to end the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Politically, it is being suggested that the strong stand taken by the

2 Police Killed in Spain

BILBAO, Spain — Gunmen shot two policemen to death Friday in the town hall of Durango, local officials said. Three gunmen entered the building and shot the policemen, working in an office, at point-blank range.

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إتلاي

Reagan Is Confident His Lead Can Survive Late Drive by Carter

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the election campaign at midpoint, Ronald Reagan's close advisers are confident that current trends moving in their favor and that Reagan can defeat President Carter without a debate. But they do not expect the Republican candidate to put the election to a live question-and-answer forum with voters.

In both the Carter and Reagan camps, the next three weeks loom as a crucial period in this see-saw campaign. Both sides see Mr. Reagan holding a modest edge nationwide and narrowly ahead in 21 of the big battleground states.

But both sides also expect Mr. Carter to make a surge in the final weeks of the campaign, benefiting from his incumbency and traditional tendency of undecided Democratic voters to drift back to their normal allegiances as Election Day approaches.

Homestretch Drive

The Carter strategists feel that the current polls show Carter leading narrowly, the longer-term odds are running in his favor. But Reagan campaign contends that it could steadily on its current lead so that it can withstand the expected homestretch drive by the president.

The Carter strategists are bent on hastening the decline of John Anderson, the independent candidate, in the belief that most future voters from Rep. Anderson will go to Mr. Carter.

They are using the president's record as the incumbent to take on that which quickly benefits or eases voters in such key states as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their plans call for more personal campaigning by the president to put life into a listless Democratic campaign, and they have stepped up media efforts to let advertisers carry most of the negative ads against Mr. Reagan.

At the Republican side displays easing optimism, with Mr. Reagan leading the president by five points in recent polls, with a warning against making mistakes that could, in the final thrust of the campaign, cost out their lead.

With a nationwide doorbell-ringing operation this weekend with several independent organizations paying for anti-Carter advertisements, the Reagan side is really thought to have an organizational and financial advantage that should partially offset the Democratic push.

"We've got a steady climb now," a Reagan strategist said. "It's not high, but we're moving in the right direction. I have every confidence we're going to build on it, gradually. I'd be disappointed if it didn't add a point or two a week or ten days."

Reagan lieutenants do concede,

Upgrade Imprisons Coalition for Writings

GREB, Yugoslavia — A Serbian painter and printer was sentenced to 18 months in jail today for hostile propaganda, Yugoslav news agency said.

Dragutin Trumbetas was found guilty of writing hostile articles for a newspaper in London from 1971, the agency said. It also said Trumbetas spent several years in West Germany from where he brought publications containing "fascist-terrorist hostile propaganda."

however, that the former California governor still needs to demonstrate his presidential caliber and to reassure many undecided voters that he is reasonable and responsible despite implications from the president and other Carter spokesmen that as president he would risk war or ignore minorities.

The most typical way to "prove his presidentiality," as an aide put it, would be to debate Mr. Carter. But the Reagan high command has decided against that for now on grounds, as one aide said, that "it's too high a risk to bet everything on one roll of the dice."

As a substitute, Reagan strategists are now discussing ways for him to reach skeptical voters by using the media to organize live town meetings, call-in shows, or some other forum to "put our man in the arena," accessible to voters and demonstrating his knowledge of the issues, as several Reagan aides said.

Without taking such an aggressive tactic, some fear, Mr. Reagan would look too cautious and too fearful to take the risk of broad exposure. "We can't afford to look like a football team so anxious to protect a narrow lead at halftime that we don't try to score in the third and fourth quarters," a Republican said.

Number of Countries Is Reckoned at 212

WASHINGTON — How many countries are there? The U.S. State Department geographer counts 164 independent countries. But the Population Reference Bureau, a nonprofit organization that studies population problems, says the number may be 212.

The bureau's definition includes any area that acts like a country "in many ways" even if it is officially a colony, such as Hong Kong and Belize. The Vatican, which the bureau terms a "monarchical-sacerdotal state," and New Caledonia, a French overseas territory, are also considered countries.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The papal directive last spring ordering Rep. Robert Drinan and other Roman Catholic priests out of partisan politics has not deterred other Catholic clergymen from working actively this fall against candidates who believe in permitting abortion.

From parish priests to cardinals, members of the clergy have been urging voters for certain candidates, appealing for funds for anti-abortion candidates and, in one case, serving as a delegate to a national political convention.

"Where is the moral line? Where is the political line?" asked the superior of a Washington priest whose name was on a solicitation form for an anti-abortion political group. "It's a very fine line to draw."

Church leaders see a difference between running for public office and working for candidates who oppose abortion.

Divisive Factors

An aide to the apostolic delegate in Washington explained that the church bars priests from partisan politics to prevent them from becoming divisive factors. "When you are elected to a public office,

you are then bound to another constituency that you have to represent, and it's almost inevitable that there would be a conflict with the priest's role," said the Rev. Richard Pates.

Yet the church "has the right to pass moral judgments, even on matters touching the political order, whenever basic personal rights or the salvation of souls make such judgments necessary," according to a document of the Second Vatican Council, which ran from 1962 to 1965.

When Rep. Drinan, the Rev. Robert Drinan, a former member of Congress, the politician-priests of Latin America and others were ordered to get out of partisan politics, the Vatican issued no new directive, but merely enforced a long-standing policy.

But while Rep. Drinan, a Massachusetts Democrat, will drop out of politics at the end of the current session of Congress, and while Mr. Cornell, who served two terms in Congress as a Democrat before losing in 1978, dropped his campaign for a U.S. House seat in Wisconsin, other priests continue to take active roles in politics when abortion is at stake.

• In Boston last month, five



Billy Carter and his wife, Sybil, appearing on a recent television talk show in Chicago.

Panel, President Differ on Brother's Case

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The White House differs sharply with a Senate subcommittee report that says President Carter and top administration officials made mistakes in handling Billy Carter's Libyan affair.

"Even in the light of hindsight, the president respectfully differs with the subcommittee's views and believes the decisions he made were correct," the White House said in a swift response to the panel's findings.

The Senate panel, wrapping up its investigation of the Billy Carter-Libyan matter, also criticized the president's brother sharply for dealing with the radical Libyan regime and expressed doubts about the truthfulness of some of Billy Carter's sworn statements.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., the subcommittee chairman, said it will be up to the Justice Department to decide whether to charge the president's brother with perjury.

The subcommittee report criticized the president chiefly for call-

ing on his brother to help persuade Libya to intercede with Iran on behalf of American hostages in Tehran.

This decision, the White House said, was made "at a time when our government was employing all available channels to persuade Moslem nations to release the hostages."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, in a separate statement said getting Billy Carter's help was a "minor and unconventional part of our large-scale effort to safeguard the lives and obtain the release of our hostages."

'Severe Criticism'

Within weeks after the president's brother sought Libya's help, the Senate investigation revealed, Billy Carter received a \$200,000 advance on a \$300,000 Libyan loan and negotiated a multimillion-dollar oil brokerage deal that collapsed because of internal Libyan politics.

The subcommittee said the president's brother deserves "severe

criticism" for continuing to deal with Libya despite warnings that Libya was trying to influence U.S. foreign policy and might try to embarrass the president if the occasion arose.

The subcommittee pointed to discrepancies between Billy Carter's sworn testimony and that of Justice Department officials who ultimately negotiated a civil court order that forced him to register as a Libyan agent July 14.

The White House pointed out the subcommittee found no "wrongdoing" by administration officials.

The subcommittee said the White House did not attempt to influence the Justice Department investigation that led Billy Carter to register as a Libyan agent and the department showed him no favoritism.

But the report criticized Mr. Brzezinski and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti for not bringing to President Carter's attention facts that might have caused him to try harder to induce his brother to stop dealing with the Libyans.

Atomic Warhead Plant in Texas Is No Secret, but Little Noticed

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

AMARILLO, Texas — In the Amarillo White Pages it is listed simply as "Pantex Plant," right in among the town's ordinary residents, in light type, with a telephone number but no address.

The name suggests a feed lot for cattle or a grain elevator or an oil refinery, natural enough associations here on the high plains of the Texas Panhandle. But if an unsuspecting visitor dialed the number, the operator would answer, "Department of Energy."

That is the first clue, but not the last, that the plant is the place that assembles every nuclear warhead produced by the United States. Others pop up as you speed across the prairie toward the Pantex Plant itself, a nondescript collection of low buildings set in the middle of 10,000 empty acres 17 miles north-east of Amarillo.

There is the guard tower and a sign that says everyone is subject to search. There a steel fence reaching well above the tallest person's head. And in front of the administration building, the most telling clues of all: mock-ups of the bulbous Nagasaki atomic bomb, of a slim 1962-model fission bomb, and of a larger, equally streamlined thermonuclear weapon.

Community Spirit

"This is about as far as you can get into this place," said Claude Gay, chief of administration at the plant, as he met a visitor in the lobby, where scores of sports trophies on display testify to the competitive community spirit of the employees. If the plant's purpose was not known in advance, the mystery would remain.

The plant received some notice recently when a nine-megaton warhead was recovered intact after being blown out of a Titan-2 missile in an explosion in Arkansas last month. It was brought to the plant to be dismantled and inspected.

It is an unusual installation. What the famous Los Alamos, N.M., laboratory designs, the more obscure Pantex Plant puts together.

Pantex, in short, manufactures potential destruction. As a local observer put it a few years ago, the same Texas Panhandle whose farm products helped feed the world is also producing enough firepower to end it.

Pantex, the non-Communist world's expert on the construction of nuclear weapons, has had to deal with the results of accidents involving nuclear warheads before, such as when a B-52 bomber and a tanker plane collided in 1966 over Palomares, Spain, and when a B-

52 crashed near Thule, Greenland, in 1968.

Although its visibility is low, Pantex looms large in the local economy. With 2,200 workers, it is the area's second largest employer. Its payroll amounts to \$40 million a year. Although the government owns the facility and controls it, the actual work is done under contract by a private firm, the Mason and Hanger-Silas Mason Co.

Ups and Downs

Over the years, Pantex has had its ups and downs. Built as bomb and shell assembly plant in 1941, it was closed at the end of World War II and then reopened six years later when the Atomic Energy Commission selected it for its present role as a nuclear-bomb assembly site and a producer of high-explosive triggers for such bombs.

In March, 1977, three men died in a nonnuclear explosion at the

plant, one factor that led the House Appropriations Committee in 1978 to report that the plant had a "significant safety problem." That same report asserted also that Pantex and other nuclear manufacturing plants were "significantly handicapped by the need to use equipment and machine tools that industry would discard." Since then, increased appropriations have been approved for Pantex with the aim of both enhancing worker safety and gradually replacing obsolescent facilities and equipment.

A suit filed in U.S. District Court seeks to force the government to prepare an environmental impact statement on a planned expansion at Pantex. The suit, filed by an environmental awareness committee and four area residents, charges that continued operation of the plant could "significantly affect the quality of the environment."

The government, denying the allegation, asked in August that the suit be dismissed. No ruling has yet been made.

Leukemia Rate Higher for U.S. Bomb Witnesses

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The incidence of leukemia among soldiers who witnessed a 1957 nuclear bomb test in Nevada and then engaged in maneuvers near the test site was more than twice the expected rate, according to a newly published study.

According to preliminary studies, nine leukemia cases occurred among the 3,224 soldiers, compared with an expected incidence of 3.5 cases, the article said. All but one of the nine are dead.

"If not a chance occurrence, the apparent excess of leukemia suggests that such persons may have received more radiation than previously supposed or that low doses of radiation may be more carcinogenic than past estimates predicted," said the article in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The study, by a three-doctor team from the National Center for Disease Control, focused on the Aug. 31, 1957, detonation of a 44-kiloton nuclear bomb. The doctors have obtained and analyzed case histories of 2,459 of the 3,224 soldiers.

The nine men with leukemia were among the troops who saw the detonation and later practiced maneuvers in an area possibly contaminated with fallout, the article said. The maneuvers were staged to determine how military personnel who had never seen an atomic explosion would perform after such an experience.

Child-Rearing in U.S. Contends With Growing Pains of Inflation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Raising a child now costs the average middle-income American family \$85,000, according to the Population Reference Bureau.

The Washington-based organization said that would be the direct, out-of-pocket expense of seeing a child through birth, 18 years under the parental roof and four years at a public university.

For low-income families, the total 1980 cost was estimated at \$58,000.

The study was prepared by Thomas Espenshade of the Urban Institute, updating a study he did in 1977. Because of inflation, Mr. Espenshade reported, the cost of having and raising a child has risen 33 percent from the \$64,000 he then estimated for a middle-income family.

For low-income families, he said, the increase was 32 percent, from a 1977 figure of \$44,000. He said these figures "could not be used to gauge what parents could expect to spend on a child born in 1980. To be more realistic,

these estimates should be adjusted for expected future inflation."

Mr. Espenshade defined a low-income family as one with after-tax annual income of \$14,000 to \$18,000 and a middle-income family as one taking home \$22,500 to \$27,500.

The ministry has asked Japanese car and electrical goods manufacturers to limit exports to the EEC. An EEC spokesman said the Common Market's trade deficit with Japan was expected to reach about \$10 billion this year, nearly double the 1979 deficit.

Japan Trade Official To Meet EEC Aides

Reuters

TOKYO — A member of the Japanese Trade and Industry Ministry is to meet with European Common Market officials in the coming week for talks on trade.

Nachiro Amaya, vice-minister for international affairs, said there would be talks on European Economic Community imports of Japanese electrical goods and cars.

The ministry has asked Japanese car and electrical goods manufacturers to limit exports to the EEC. An EEC spokesman said the Common Market's trade deficit with Japan was expected to reach about \$10 billion this year, nearly double the 1979 deficit.

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The Surprise in the War

The big surprise in the Gulf war has been the failure of Iraq to polish off Iran. Iraq had been widely conceded a role as the coming regional Prussia. Iran, its U.S. connection lost and its armed forces wracked by revolution, was supposed to be a pushover. But though Iraq had the aggressor's advantage of surprise, it failed to achieve the rapid victory that seems to have been central psychologically, politically and logistically to its strategy. Meanwhile, the Tehran regime has put its U.S. training and equipment to use and has waved the national flag. It may also be that, notwithstanding Iraq's attempt to subvert Iran's Arab minority, Iran has an even more potent ethnic card available in its appeal to the Shiite Muslim majority. Whatever the full explanation, the war goes raggedly on. The outcome may be harder to score than anyone expected.

This newly perceived cooption of uncertainty has at least two major implications for states outside the region. It prolongs the period of risk in which the war could overflow the boundaries of Iraq and Iran and affect the flow of oil. This is bound to ensure continuing — and continuing frustrating — international efforts to dampen the violence and keep open the Strait of Hormuz.

It also creates something more of an open-

ing, though hardly a clear path, for the diplomacy of outsiders. The longer the war, for instance, presumably the greater will be the combatants' need for spare parts — Iraq must go to Moscow, Iran to Washington. And the longer the war, the more hesitant outsiders will be to cultivate one party as the likely winner. This will tend to work against Iraq, which, before the war, enjoyed a putative ascendancy. A larger place may have to be left for Iran, with three times Iraq's population the largest state in the Gulf.

The United States entered this crisis without the influence in or on either combatant state to see to its several interests of calming the region down and reclaiming the hostages. Not much has changed. Even if Iran were to suggest a spare-parts-for-hostages deal, the administration would still have to consider the reaction of Arabs with whom the United States has important ties. Such public diplomacy, anyway, as the administration has in motion, focusing on appeals for a cease-fire and planning for a naval force in the Strait of Hormuz, appears to be mostly an exercise in collective hand-wringing. Perhaps the best course in the crisis is merely to make a virtue of necessity and avoid rash acts.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

One Man's Family

First, a word about families and guidelines concerning their conduct. Chances are good that most American families already have such guidelines. These mostly promulgate rules governing such exasperating questions as the acceptable decibel level for audio appliances during certain hours, whether and when the offspring will pick up their far-flung effects and the assignment and performance of custodial duties for maintaining the family's quarters.

But have you thought of how hard it would be to distribute family guidelines of the sort that Jimmy Carter has just issued — guidelines meant to instruct others, in this case the whole mighty federal bureaucracy, in the details of how they are to treat members of your family? Mr. Carter's new memo arises from an evident intent to de-Billyfy his presidency and his re-election campaign, and it is an awkward, even tortured exercise. Imagine the deliberations, for instance, that went into deciding the degree of consanguinity that would be regarded as marking an individual as a member of the president's family for purposes of the guidelines. Siblings? Yes. Cousins? No. Ex-spouses? Hmm.

Behind the starchy lines of the president's warning to federal bureaucrats not to let themselves be exploited by members of his family is a failure to grasp a self-evident fact: that the problem does not arise from the bu-

reaucracy's vulnerabilities or even from his relatives' indiscretions. It arises precisely from his own conception of his family as an extension of his official self, as a legitimate and appropriate instrument of governing, which is just all wrong in our democratic system. It makes a kind of quasi-royal family out of the president's kin.

Thus did the president himself commit the basic mistake by using his brother — as he had previously used his wife and his mother and his sister and his son — to perform missions that he the president insisted were not ceremonial but substantive. Billy Carter, of course, was dispatched on a delicate mission involving the hostages in Iran. This was wrong, and still the president does not realize it. Indeed, he compounds his error, in his new memo, by singling out a category of co-contacts in which a family member, having been called by the president "to act as his official representative at a ceremony, function, or meeting in the United States or abroad," should be accorded "the courtesies and amenities appropriate to his or her official status and to the occasion — no more, no less." Is that not tempting the possibility of descending again into the very swamp from which he is trying to extricate himself? What he needs to issue is not a memo to the bureaucracy but a vow to himself: Keep the family at home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Aspects of the Campaign

Finally, the spotlight has been turned on President Carter and the campaign he has been running.

Recently, Mr. Carter had been going through the southern part of Texas and then the Deep South, taking Mr. Reagan to task for using the words "states rights" and his earlier allusion to the KKK.

But (then) the President denied he was accusing Mr. Reagan of "running a campaign of racism and hatred." It was, in effect, just the opposite of what the president had been implying with his own talks to Southern blacks.

There is one aspect to the whole business: It is being used for one purpose and one purpose alone, get the black minority's vote.

The black voters should be up in arms, not the politicians. While double-digit inflation takes its toll, while the U.S. foreign policy leaves almost everything to be desired, here the president "plays games" with words rather than concrete programs — all designed out to help the black people, but to get their vote. It says something about this president and this administration.

— *Avantgarde Journal (Lubbock, Texas).*

The presidential debates should go forward. The bickering should stop.

President Carter, having boycotted the first now brims with enthusiasm for a "one on one" with Ronald Reagan, followed by a third that would include John Anderson.

But now Mr. Reagan says he does not think it fair to leave Mr. Anderson out. Or

for him to have to debate three times when the others debate only twice. All this is pure politics.

Meanwhile, the list of the nation's problems grows — and the need for solutions becomes more pressing. Up to now the campaign has been so shallow that we have had little opportunity even to learn more about the candidates as people.

Enough is enough. The election is out far away, and we have much to learn. The public interest is not being serviced by debates about debates.

— *Press Herald (Portland, Maine).*

We cannot go along with one argument directed against John Anderson, that anyone supporting (him) "is throwing away his vote." His more than 15 percent strength in the polls makes him more than a splinter candidate.

If we wish to oppose Mr. Anderson it should be on the basis of his energy views, opposition to the MX missile or his overly 180-degree shift on other questions. But we should not oppose him because we think we are throwing our votes away.

It should be remembered that huge majorities and even small majorities, are built out of single votes.

The least successful among us has the same power in the voting booth as the president of the United States or the board chairman of Mobil.

Let us cast that vote wisely and for the man we consider to be the best of those running for the leadership of the free world.

— *Daily News (Newport, R.I.)*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 4, 1905

PARIS — One of the most striking figures of contemporary French poetry, Jose-Maria de Heredia, is dead. He was born in 1842, a descendant of the conquistadors of Spanish America. Not only did he bear the name of a family of "conquistadores," but both his appearance and his poetry testified to his origin. Since the publication of his first verses, critics have agreed in describing his sonnets as imperishable. His works are not numerous, and his fame rests almost entirely on these sonnets, published in volume form as "Les Trophées." Jose-Maria de Heredia was a member of the French Academy, Librarian of the Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal and Officer of the Legion d'Honneur.

Fifty Years Ago

October 4, 1930

BERLIN — Stormy scenes of indignation on the part of a Fascist mob followed the condemnation by the supreme court in Leipzig today of the three young army officers, Lt. Hans Ludin, Richard Scheringer and Hans Wendt, to 18 months' imprisonment in a military fortress for high treason in attempting to create Fascist sympathy within the Reichswehr. Piercing cries of the Fascists' battle slogan, "Germany, awake!" rose as the mob in monotonous rhythm repeated the slogan "Revenge," aimed at the judges of the Supreme Court. Millions of little swastikas, the emblem of Aryan racial purity adopted by the National Socialists, were cut out of white paper and thrown in the air.



'A Different President Might Do Something Dangerous.'

A Tide of Protectionism

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The union official, paid to defend his labor union's protectionist stance, closed his office door, lowered his voice and said: "Frankly, some of our members have got a vested interest in the 'Chicken Little' syndrome. Remember the children's story of the chicken who had an acorn fall on his head and went round saying the sky was falling down?"

The protectionist tide is becoming increasingly difficult to stem. As the economic malaise bites deeper in the industrial world, sober voices like this are difficult to find, not just in the unions, but in industry, too. Even the multinationals, once the cutting edge of the free trade forces, are quiet these days. It is widely felt that the overly industrializing Third World nations are about to overrun the Western world with cheap goods, putting more people out of work, sabotaging carefully nurtured industries and maybe in the long run moving the center of gravity of economic power from the Atlantic nations to the Far East.

Surplus

Yet, such reports are gross overstatements. The economic sky is not falling down. And the acorns that do fall are not all dangerous.

It is true that there is now emerging a whole string of mini-Japans, countries with their first, even their second, foot on the industrial ladder that can produce and market competitively a wide range of manufactured goods.

Brazil, Mexico, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan are the principal ones. The fact is, however, as a recently published study by the London-based Royal Institute of International Relations showed, they provide only just over 1 percent of the total consumption of manufactured goods in the OECD world. Moreover, the OECD's trade balance with the newly industrializing countries was \$18 billion in surplus in 1977.

So large is this surplus that it has created nearly a million new jobs in the OECD countries. There are two major exceptions in this in the OECD camp — the United States and Canada. Both of them run deficits with this small group of countries. But taking the Third World as a whole, the United States exports far more manufactures to the developing countries than it imports. While only a quarter of U.S. manufactured imports come from the developing coun-

tries, these countries buy nearly 40 percent of all U.S. manufactured exports.

It is also important to note, when compared with other influences on the industrial scene, how relatively slight is the impact of Third World competition. Changes in home demand, increased productivity and competition with other industrialized countries are all the more significant factors. The Overseas Development Council reports that while the number of U.S. jobs lost to Third World competition is a mere 40,000 a year, more than six times as many jobs are lost due to technological advance. A British Foreign Office study comes to a similar conclusion.

Despite this accumulation of evidence, the Third World has become the easy scapegoat for economic decline in the Western world. In the last few years, the industrialized countries have introduced a large number of restrictive measures. Australia, Canada, France, Britain and the United States have imposed new quotas and so-called "voluntary marketing agreements," limiting the developing countries' exports of footwear. The United States has forced the South Koreans to cut back their television exports to half the previous level.

Managed Trade

In 1973, the industrialized countries introduced the multi-fiber arrangement. It was held up as a model of "managed trade." It was meant to guarantee a certain amount of controlled growth to developing countries' textile exports. In the original agreement, this was 6 percent a year. By 1977, this was reduced to 4 percent, and now there are moves to reduce it even more.

The cost of this protectionism falls not just on the potential producers, but on the consumers, too. The Overseas Development Council argues that U.S. consumers, denied low-cost imports, paid out between 1975 and 1977 an extra \$20 million for television sets, \$1.2 billion for footwear, \$660 million for sugar, \$800 million for meat and \$1.2 billion for carbon steel.

None of this can hide the raw fact that certain groups of workers in certain industries can watch their livelihood disappear as they are priced out of the market. As late as 1973, factory employment in textiles and clothing in the industrialized countries was around 9 million. Today, it is well under 3 million. Moreover, it appears that

the burden of enforced unemployment falls on workers who are poorer, less educated and less skilled.

What is needed, however, is not more protectionism but an appreciation by industrialists of the great opportunity that exists in the Third World for Western exporters and the opportunities that exist at home for products shaped to new consumer demand that Third World countries do not have the expertise to meet.

At the same time, the electorate must be reminded that if domestic industry is not paced, even threatened, by the new world outside, shopping will be more expensive than it already is and inflation much, much worse.

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Senate 'Condemnation'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan committee of the U.S. Senate, with the counsel of a former federal judge, has issued its "condemnation" of influence-peddling and hostage-taking by the president's brother.

More important, President Carter himself is criticized for contributing to his brother's salubility because the president knew "the enhancement of Billy Carter's importance in the eyes of the Libyans might be exploited by him for his own economic advantage." Jimmy Carter's protestations of ignorance are dismissed by the Senate with "this possibility was made more serious by the financial difficulties that, as the president knew, Billy Carter was experiencing."

The nine senators and the judge also sharply criticize the attorney general for biding an intelligence report from his own investigators while the same top-secret report was being shared with Billy Carter — and most likely, the Libyans — by the president's national security adviser.

Lying under oath is also implicitly charged: the aide whose office is closest to Jimmy Carter's is said by the Senate to have "professed not to remember events relevant to the investigation which he could reasonably have been expected to remember."

Startling

Most startling of all, neither the president's personal word nor adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's sworn testimony are accepted as truth on the subject of telling Billy in April that his secret oil deal was known. Boxed in by conflicting evidence, and determined to protect the president, Mr. Brzezinski contradicted himself on the date of the call, leading the Senate to suspect in writing "whether the president participated in the decision to communicate at least some of the information to Billy Carter."

A Dissenting Voice On Zia as Spokesman

By Eqbal Ahmad

LAHORE, Pakistan — Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's chief martial-law administrator, addressed the UN General Assembly as the spokesman of the Conference of Islamic Nations. For an isolated dictator lacking even a semblance of popular legitimacy, this opportunity to represent the Muslim peoples' opposition to Israel's illegal occupation of Jerusalem is a godsend.

For weeks, the government-controlled press here has been emphasizing the "uniqueness" of the honor accord to Pakistan's self-appointed president. Yet, the choice of Gen. Zia to represent the Islamic nations betrays the mindless formalism and moral bankruptcy of Muslim governments. As such, it can only devalue the cause that he is expected to represent.

Dictator

No dictator can be a credible spokesman for justice and the rule of law. Gen. Zia is specially burdened by a record of disloyalty, broken oaths, betrayed promises, illegal acts and extreme violations of human rights.

In July, 1977, he staged the coup d'etat against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, for whom he had professed admiration and who had promoted him to chief of staff for presumed loyalty; in April, 1979, Gen. Zia executed his benefactor, violating one of the most cherished norms of Muslim culture. To legalize the murder, he rigged the higher courts and inaugurated a policy of systematically destroying the relatively independent judiciary.

On July 5, 1977, Gen. Zia told the nation that "his sole aim" in staging the coup was "to organize free and fair elections" that would be held that October, and he gave "a solemn assurance that I will not deviate from this schedule." That September, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi assured UN delegates that the election would be held on schedule; 48 hours later, his postponement was announced in Islamabad.

Execution

In March, 1979, as the government prepared to execute Bhutto, the promise was renewed; after the execution, it was again canceled. Now there is little pretense of holding new elections. Instead, Gen. Zia has launched a plan of "Islamization" designed to win over conservative Muslim clerics. His Islam is shorn of the spiritual, moral and civic virtues that had assured Islamic civilization its richness and humanity. It revives a medieval penal code and outdated social practices.

Gen. Zia has effectively overthrown the Constitution he swore to protect. The Bill of Fundamental Rights has been suspended indefinitely; the famed Supreme Court has concurred.

Unlike previous military govern-

ments, Gen. Zia's has deprived the judiciary of its power to review the decisions of martial-law courts. Citizens have no recourse against any violations of human and legal rights by these military courts. Similarly, in a development hitherto unknown in Pakistan, the army's field investigations units are responsible for internal security; their powers, too, are checked by constitutional or legal provisions.

Victims report that their interrogating techniques are harsher than those of their civilian counterparts. The bureaucracy, which in the past was systematically militarized, by its orders, 10 percent of all its posts in the higher civil service must be filled by army officers; 1 day soldiers occupy important civilian positions.

The most reprehensible aspect of the Zia government is that it brutalizes Pakistan's political culture. For the first time in modern history, public execution has been carried out, and people have been flogged publicly and imprisoned without trial have come the norm. During the weeks that I have been here, at least two men — Nazir Abbasi, who was suspected of distributing opposition literature, and Inay Masih, a Christian trade union who demanded better safety measures after two maskless sanitation workers had died of asphyxiation while cleaning a sewer — have died under torture.

Ironies

There are other ironies in Gen. Zia's being a spokesman for Pakistan's cause on behalf of Islamic nations. First, in 1970, during the Jordanian civil war, he, the Pakistani military commander against the Palestine Liberation Organization. Second, he addressed the General Assembly in 1974, it was Bhutto who convened the Islamic summit meeting and was elected chairman of the Islamic Conference; Gen. Zia has merely inherited that honor.

During their meeting in Islamabad last May, some embarrassing Muslim forum, minister, complained to Pakistani friends that protocol demanded their presence of Gen. Zia as their spokesman. After all, he was the conference chairman. The mentally sterile formalism betrayed by their only justification for not attending him, belongs more to colonial, and less to the Islamic heritage.

Eqbal Ahmad, a Pakistani, Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, a private research organization in Washington. He wrote an article for *The New York Times*.

Sandbox Plot

Following that, no matter what the director of the OPR Justice assures the Senate will be postponed past the election. Michael Shaheen is known to be the present attorney general's previous transgressions; Ben Civiletti says he is confident that his loyal subordinate's request will reveal "no improprieties, least none significant enough to prosecute."

As with the Lance prosecution, close examination of Senate OPR testimony may start a reaction. Unreasonable force under oath is a crime. Discrepancies in testimony, permeate these hearings, call for probes. The prospect of a probe does much to red recollections.

Shabazz Dies

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Farfetched? Nearly two ago, when a few of us demand know why Billy Carter's libel for Libya was not being investigated, who would have thought a committee of the Senate would issue an unprecedented condemnation?

There's more to come.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

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1979

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Time
1000	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:00
1001	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:01
1002	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:02
1003	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:03
1004	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:04
1005	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:05
1006	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:06
1007	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:07
1008	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:08
1009	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:09
1010	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:10
1011	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:11
1012	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:12
1013	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:13
1014	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:14
1015	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:15
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1019	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:19
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1048	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:48
1049	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.47	-0.01	100	10:49
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Arts Travel Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Weekend

The Twyla Tharp Style: Dazzling "Boogie Ballet"

by Susan Reimer-Torn

BRISERS — Outfitted in gym shorts and sneakers, men and women dance in a roomy, dimly lit space, their bodies moving in a series of sharp, angular, and sometimes comical poses. The dancers are not Twyla Tharp's own, but they are her style.

An unusually tall woman carries a statuette aloft, providing a moment of imperious calm in the storm of movement. The dancers move in a series of sharp, angular, and sometimes comical poses. The dancers are not Twyla Tharp's own, but they are her style.

Is there such a thing as casual precision? Can dancers be both formal and contemporary, look at once in perfect control and refreshingly natural? Twyla Tharp, the 38-year-old American choreographer hailed as "the herd of a new age," thinks so; these juxtapositions are the hallmarks of her fully original style.

The combination of the familiar and the post-modern Tharp's company is exciting to

sees dance watchers as it is to street kids. Watching a Tharp ballet is like seeing a slight-

offbeat ballet dancer fang loose in a

do where old American jazz and nostalgia

pieces, a cycle of dances set to vintage jazz

beginning with her "Eight Jelly Rolls" (to

songs of Jelly Roll Morton) and including

"The Raggedy Dances" (Scott Joplin), "Sue's

Leg" (Fats Waller) and the most recent

"Baker's Dozen" danced to the piano music of

Willie "the Lion" Smith. (This last and "Eight

Jelly Rolls" are on the program of the present

tour.)

She has a gift for the unexpected that was

apparent even in her early days as an irre-

verent member of dance's avant-garde. She

stormed the bastions of classical ballet in 1973

when she choreographed "Deuce Coupe" for

members of her own and the Joffrey Ballet

company. While groups of dancers rock in

roll to the Beach Boys, a lone ballerina pris-

tinely performs a whole canon of ballet steps

in alphabetical order. Meanwhile, a group of

young graffiti artists recruited from the sub-

way paint a huge backdrop with spray cans.

Tharp achieved celebrity status only when

she choreographed "Push Comes to Shove" for

New York's American Ballet Theater and Mi-

khail Baryshnikov in 1976. He recalls the bal-

let dancers "enormous resistance" to working

with her but explains that "Misba wanted to

do it so badly they finally agreed to try." This

witty, vaudevillean tour de force revealed an

entirely new aspect of superstar Baryshnikov's

talent, and the critical attention catapulted

Tharp into national prominence in the United

States.

She had come a long way from the 1965

premiere of her first work to an audience of 12

at Hunter College in New York. In recent

years, she has had two hour-long television

specials, made dances for Olympic champion

ice skater John Curry, choreographed a duet

for ballet dancer Peter Martins and the Pitts-

burgh Steelers' receiver, Lynn Swan. She also

choreographed the movie version of "Hair"

and presented her company in a Broadway

theater last spring.

Twyla admits that her success and "unique

position" have given her an enormous sense of

responsibility. She is certain that "the public

always likes to see successes fail."

She bristles at the accusation that her in-

terpersonality style is beginning to burn it-

self out. "That's like saying I can't use any

words today that I used yesterday. It's ridicu-

lous. I use the things I now understand best.

Of course, it may resemble something I've

done before. If it's good, so what?"

She continues to describe three new works,

each quite different. One is danced to a sym-

phony played on a synthesizer, composed by

an unknown, 80-year-old Armenian; the sec-

ond is a "coherent narrative" called "Short

Stories" and the last, "Third Suite," danced to

Bach and "acknowledging the classic tradi-

tion," is planned to premiere in Paris this

week. She is also working on Miles Forman's

next film, "Ragtime," and a television special

for London.

She smiles: "Look, I'm more easily bored

than anyone else I know. I can bore myself

sooner than the critics and I certainly wouldn't

want that to happen."

Twyla Tharp Dance Company. Oct. 6-12:

Paris, Theatre des Champs-Elysees. Oct. 16-19:

Milan, Teatro Nazionale, Piazza Piemonte.

Wine

The Grapes of Graves

by Eric Robins

BORDEAUX — What's a nice guy like Ridge Watson from San Carlos, Calif., doing in a vineyard in Bordeaux? Learning the French wine trade from the roots up — and at grand cru class level.

Ridge, 34, who has a degree in viticulture and got bored with running a wine store in the United States, is spending a year abroad — half in France at harvest time and the other half in Australia — as a hired hand on great estates, before going back to start his own vineyard in California.

He is now at the prestigious 176-hectare Chateau Carbonnieux estate at Leognan, nine miles south of Bordeaux, working with local peasants and great Carbonnieux cellar-masters like Jean Henquin. Nailing down some wooden crates of Graves for shipment to the United States (84,000 bottles of white were exported last year, and 12,000 red), he said he hoped to learn "to grow grapes back home that will produce even better red and white wines than are on the American market right now."

The Chateau Carbonnieux property, of which 50 hectares are *cépages nobles*, belonged to an abbey of Benedictine monks before the French Revolution. In the 18th century, the story goes, the monks sold their white wine to the Ottoman court as "mineral water of Carbonnieux," to bypass the Koran. Today, the chateau belongs to the Société Civile des Grandes Graves and is administered by the Marc Perrin family, winegrowers for many generations.

Carbonnieux's white wines are particularly

appreciated for their quality of refreshing dryness without austerity. They are, advises the staff, most suitable for drinking at the beginning of a meal, principally with seafood, and are served mildly chilled. The red wines, cousins of the neighboring wines of the Medoc, have a distinct character and can be kept for many years. They are served at room temperature.

The whites and reds of Carbonnieux are, it seems, appreciated by a large circle of connoisseurs, among them French President Giscard d'Estaing, who provides a '75 white as a prelude to Chateau Mouton Rothschild and Chateau d'Yquem at state banquets, and by the mayor of Bordeaux, Jacques Chaban Delmas, who is also president of France's National Assembly.

Ridge Watson explained some of the newly introduced techniques for making white wine at the chateau. Grapes are picked slightly earlier, fermented to much closer tolerances and at a lower but more steady temperature and are stored in stainless steel vats instead of the traditional wooden casks. The result is described by wine expert Gerard Casey as "a clean, crisp, subtle, bone-dry and superbly elegant wine, with a magnificent oose, which has retained all the noble Graves character but has shed the flabbiness conferred by the older method of vinification."

The red wines of Carbonnieux are still aged in the normal way in virgin-oak casks for at least two years before being chateau-bottled as a high-quality Graves, rich in color and flavor.

"When it's all over and I'm back in California," said Ridge, "I'll be able to play a new and vital role in developing the state's wine business."

Arts Oasis in Hong Kong

by Paul Overy

HONG KONG — This colony may have grown into a world metropolis in the past 30 years, but many still considered it a cultural desert until the Hong Kong Arts Centre opened in 1977.

Situated on reclaimed land on the Wanchai waterfront of Hong Kong Island, the center is close to the entrance to the Kowloon road tunnel and the Admiralty subway stop.

The Hong Kong government gave the center its site and guaranteed its bank loans, but it was financed on the American system of raising money independently through private donors, rather than the British pattern of generous state handouts to the arts.

Land is expensive in overcrowded Hong Kong, and the site measures only 100 feet by 100 feet. The only way to build was up — normal in a city whose skyline sprouts new skyscrapers from week to week — but it presents peculiar difficulties for a building with several auditoriums, galleries and other public spaces.

The architect Tao Ho came up with an ingenious solution that, by isolating different floors and grouping services such as elevators into a separate core, has produced what by Hong Kong's fairly unimaginative standards is a sympathetic and practical building, serving a wide variety of cultural needs.

Tao Ho was one of the architects who submitted schemes for Paris' Pompidou Center, and there is some similarity between the two buildings in the brightly painted, exposed air-conditioning system that runs down through the stairwell and provides a focal point of the

entrance foyer on Harbour Road. Different colors for different floors aid recognition.

There are three performance spaces: a medium-sized auditorium, a recital hall and a studio theater, providing facilities for drama, opera, ballet, music and film. A gallery on two floors houses painting, sculpture and other exhibitions. Principal donors gave their names to various parts of the center: the Shaw Foyer, for example, after Sir Run Run Shaw, the Kung Fu movie mogul who is the current chairman of the center's board of governors.

Nearly all the 50 permanent staff members were recruited from Hong Kong, except for the general manager, Neil Duncan, who came over from London, where he was regional director of the Arts Council of Great Britain. (When his contract ends next year, his post is to pass to a local man or woman.)

The Arts Centre organizes only 25 percent of its program, leaving room for touring opera, theater and ballet companies, visiting orchestras and traveling exhibitions — particularly important since Hong Kong has few other auditoriums. Toward the end of the 19th century, one or two theaters were built to serve the needs of the British, Chinese, German and Portuguese communities, but most of them were torn down in the postwar building boom to make way for skyscraper offices and hotels.

The upper floors of the 19-story building are let out to other cultural organizations, thus gathering together a variety of cultural activities under a single roof. The building houses the Goethe Institut, which occupies two floors and has its own auditorium. The Composers and Authors' Society of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Conservatory of Music. Their



Cantonese Opera with Sun Ma Sze Tsang marked the center's opening in 1977.

rents provide a large part of the income necessary for the center's day-to-day operations.

Although all of the facilities are open to the public — including music practice rooms, photography darkroom and arts and crafts studios — there is a private Members' Club for donors. Members benefit from preferential booking for some performances and reduced rates for studios and practice rooms.

Since the fall of 1977, the center has put on a wide variety of different Western and Asian

art forms, from Chinese opera to modern jazz and contemporary dance. Recent performances have included Cantonese opera highlights, Fukien glove puppets, Gluck comic opera "The Chinese," Benjamin Britten's "Noye's Fludde," and a musical version in Cantonese of "The Wizard of Oz."

This summer, the center organized a month-long "Festival of Youth and the Arts" that included dozens of works by artists under 25 from all over Southeast Asia.

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Auction Sales

International datebook

AUSTRIA
INNSBRUCK, Palais des Congress — Oct. 8-10: "Interplay 80" exhibition of winter resort, mountain and ski equipment (tel: 5222/25715).
VIENNA, Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) — Oct. 4: "Tosca," Oct. 5 and 8: "Don Pasquale," Oct. 7: "Die Fledermaus," Oct. 9: "Der Barbier von Sevilla."
Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 4212/60) — To Oct. 11: "The Shadow of a Giant" (O.C.).
Musikverein — Oct. 10: Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, Gerard Schwarz conductor, J.P. Rinaldi flute (Diamond Haydn).
Konzerthaus, Grosser Saal (tel: 7212/11) — Oct. 4: Sky, Oct. 9: Strasbourg Philharmonic Orchestra, Alain Lombard conductor, Michel Beroff piano (Faure, Bartok).
BELGIUM
ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 51/31.91.91) — To Oct. 12: "Hugo Dachsperger" (O.C.).
Koninklijke Nederlandse Schouwburg (tel: 3107/50) — Oct. 7-8: "Richard II" (Shakespeare), National Youth Theatre of Great Britain.
BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 02/218.1201) — Oct. 4: "Dido and Aeneas" (Purcell), Opera Studio Company, Oct. 5: Flanders Festival: Dame Janet Baker (Schubert, Faure).
DENMARK
AARHUS, Sønderjysk Bibliotek — To Oct. 11: "French Master Photographers 1910-1978," exhibition.
COPENHAGEN, Royal Theatre, Old Stage — Oct. 4, 7 and 8: "Carmen," Danish Royal Opera.
ENGLAND
BOURNEMOUTH, Winter Gardens (tel: 26446) — Oct. 5: Bruce Forsyth, Oct. 10-11: Billy Connolly.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

JAZZ TAPPERS TOUR
Tap began as a black art form, the explained, early tap dancers were the slaves on the plantation called "juggers." Whites adopted the dancing style later on.
Nierenberg believes his film contributed to a recent tap revival sparked by Broadway shows such as "Bubbling Brown Sugar" and "J.B.".
On the current tour (sponsored by the U.S.-I.C.A. (International Communications Agency) a live stage performance follows the film: one on screen, Sandman Sims, Chuck Green and Bunny Briggs dance individual styles, improvise continually and try to outdo each other on stage as though vying for the attention of passers-by on street corners.
"But if the show lacks polish, it doesn't lack vitality, which Nierenberg feels is the key. He calls the dancing "emotionally compelling" and says it communicates to all people and can be performed anywhere.
Schedule in England: Oct. 4, Art Centre at Micklegate, York; Oct. 7-12, Riverside Studios, Crisp Rd., London. In Germany: Oct. 13, Amerika Haus, Karlsruhe Platz, 3, Munich.
— Ann Susman

FRANCE
AFORTVILLE, To Oct. 12: Festival (tel: 375.29.00 ext. 1155). Includes: Oct. 7: "La Machine Interne" (Cecilia).
PARIS, Centre Culturel du Marais — To Oct. 4: "The Madness of Painting: Holbein," exhibition.
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27712.3) — To Nov. 2: "Michele Lacroix" (Bibliothèque de Paris).
Galerie Jean Camille (tel: 633.95.63) — Oct. 5-8: Exhibition of painting, sculpture, calligraphy and photography by Japanese artists.
UNESCO Theater — Oct. 7: Theatre Academy of France.
Petit Palais — To Nov. 23: "Photography in the 19th Century."
Festival d'Automne — Includes: Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 720.03.43) — Oct. 4: Paris Orchestre Daniel Barenboim conductor, Palais des Congress (tel: 78.27.75) — Oct. 1: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, American Center (tel: 321.42.20) — Oct. 6-11: "A Hymn to Death in Venice" (Brahms), Marc Minkus.
Galerie Groussin — Oct. 6: Colleen Voeckel of Cologne.
Le Palace (tel: 246.10.17) — Oct. 7: Steppenwolf with John Kay.
HONG KONG
HONG KONG, Tsuen Wan (tel: 12/44.01.44) — From Oct. 4: Painting class with Kwong Caglung, Oct. 5: Star Ensemble.
IRELAND
DUBLIN, To Oct. 18: Theater Feal (tel: 77.84.39). Includes: Abbey Theatre — "Carmen" (Bernard Farr), "The Playboy of the Western World" (Gaelic Theatre), "Affluence" (Burrows), Irish Theatre Company.

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The art market

A Gathering of Nine Members of the Bruegel Dynasty

by Rona Dobson

3 RUSSELS — Peter Bruegel the Elder, one of the most important artists of the booming, bloody and creative 16th century, founded a family that became a powerful art mafia throughout Europe more than 150 years. He emerged from an obscure hamlet in the Low Countries and aptly named himself Bruegel — his sons added the "el".

Belgium's key contribution to the European art scene is an evocation of the Bruegel dynasty with 200 paintings, drawings and prints by fewer than nine Bruegels, all but one a son relation. (The odd one out is David Teniers, who married a Bruegel daughter.)

The nucleus of this family gathering consists of seven paintings, 40 drawings and a prodigious number of prints by Peter Bruegel the Elder, the n's giant genius. The paucity of his paintings is partly due to Peter's rapid rise to fame his own time. Spanish occupiers collected paintings then, and Austrian occupiers collected just as avidly later. Nowadays, the risks transporting fragile masterpieces painted on oil panels prevent most museum curators in painting with their treasures, so major Bruegel works have to remain dispersed.

Two great paintings, however, have come home for the exhibition: "The Two Monkeys" in the State Museum in Berlin and "The Wer of Babel" from Rotterdam. The Berlin painting shows two sad-eyed little animals chained to a rung in a bridge embracing over a river. The Rotterdam painting, a work seen as a parable of the tyrannical rule by the Spanish in Bruegel's time, absorbing and instructive, Rotterdam's "Wer of Babel" is also particularly appropriate to Brussels, the city of international organizations. Inspired very obviously by Rome's Colosseum, this imaginary edifice is full of detail. A series of hoists provides a lifeline to the top of the tower, and tiny figures eternally against the solid architecture.

Assuming the average height of the work to be about 5 feet, the tower reached high 600 feet as far as Bruegel takes it, though he shows it soaring above cloud level, "lockholm University" contributes a little-

known painting called "The Attack" showing two peasants being attacked by robbers. This was long thought to be an unusually original work by Peter the Younger until a recent cleaning disclosed a date that proved the signature could only be Peter the Elder's.

The Bosch-begotten monsters and vernal carriages on both sides of the eye, but Peter the Elder himself, born between 1525 and 1530, seems to have led a pleasant and successful existence. He worked in Antwerp as an engraver, gained the status of Master Painter with the Antwerp Guild in 1551 and took the obligatory painter's tour of Italy. The Alpine views committed to his sketchbook then served as backgrounds for his drawings and paintings for the rest of his life.

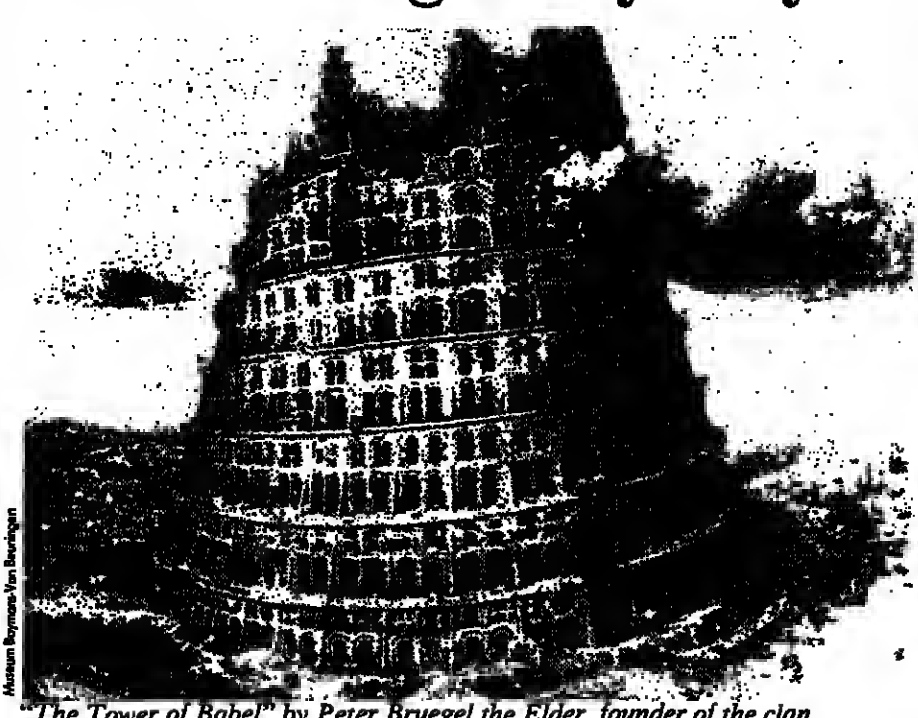
In 1563, he married Mayken Coecke, whose father had collaborated on paintings with him and whose mother was a famous miniaturist painter. The couple moved to Brussels, where their three children were born and where Bruegel died only five years later.

Peter the Elder's satirical eye and probing brush focused on ordinary people at work and at play, crowd scenes and carnal gambolings rather than on the more conventional religious themes of his contemporaries. The drawings and prints in the exhibition are all originals chosen to illustrate Bruegel's sharp-eyed versatility and strangely romantic landscapes.

One section of the exhibition is devoted to full-size color photographs of all his paintings, giving a more complete idea of Bruegel's directional genius. The concept may affront the purist, but it offers compensation to those seeking at least an impression of faraway masterpieces.

Bruegel had two sons, both of whom gained fame and fortune as artists. Peter the Younger copied his father's work faithfully, a help to later art historians as so many Bruegel paintings have disappeared. Jan le Velours (Velvet Bruegel) was so nicknamed either as an allusion to his weakness for wearing rich velvets to affirm his status as successful artist, or because of his smooth touch painting flowers and nature.

Velvet Bruegel became an influential citizen of Antwerp and ended up court painter to the Spanish Court. His work in this exhibition consists mainly of flower bouquets and garlands (often with figures by his close friend, Peter Paul Rubens) but also some landscapes.



"The Tower of Babel" by Peter Bruegel the Elder, founder of the clan.

In two of these country scenes, he painted himself and his family strolling with the crowd beside a river. Distinctive with his black brows and beard, stiff white ruff and tall hat, he exudes a self-satisfied awareness of his status as a famous artist.

Velvet's son by a first wife, Jan the Younger (the family tree is nothing if not confusing) also became a painter with a reputation for flowers and landscapes, and his son, Jan III, in turn achieved a minor success in the art world.

Anna, Velvet's daughter, married David Teniers the Younger, a talented artist in the Dutch 17th-century tradition but lacking the Bruegel flair. He is over-generously represented here. Anna's brother Ambrosius kept up the art tradition; a sister, Paschasia, produced an artist son, Jan van Kessel.

Yet another of Velvet's children was Abraham the Neapolitan, a painter with a solid reputation who left the Low Countries to live in

An American Sells in Paris

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — For the second time this year, Paris is scoring against London. Leonard Linton, a businessman from Point Lookout, N.Y., has sent in his collection of scientific instruments and rare books for sale at the Nouveau Drouot, Oct. 9-10.

Last April, another New York collection of manuscripts was sold in Paris, but the circumstances were very special. The sellers, from the Middle East, had private reasons for preferring Paris, and the collection of rare books was best suited to the French market.

Not so Leonard Linton's collection, whose finest part consists of astrolabes, sundials, compasses and other astronomical instruments. The European pieces are mostly German and English; those from Iran, Islamic India and the Arab world (which include the rarest items) have little or no market in France. The overall presale estimate quoted by expert Alain Brieux is 5 to 10 million francs, a wide bracket that can be accounted for by the present troubled circumstances. Linton's choice is thus no mean compliment to Paris.

With characteristic New World open-mindedness, Linton explains why in the catalog preface: "Since early childhood I was fascinated by literally any gadgetry and was... spending all my allowance, even borrowing my brother's to acquire... old watches, little microscopes and telescopes, motors... revolvers, in short, anything that could be taken apart.... At an early age I was as inquisitive as I was acquisitive."

Instead of checking the impulse, war added stimulus. An Alec Guinness-style paragraph shows Linton as a paratrooper with the 82nd Airborne Division filling his jeep trailer "with an enormous and perhaps unique collection of practically every optical device with which the Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe were equipped: shear periscope, rangefinder, artillery gun-sights of all kinds." Pressing needs unfortunately led Linton to part abruptly with many of these precious collector's items.

War came to an end, and the G.I. turned his attention to oil and gas exploration and production. As a businessman, he traveled. And back came the acquiring itch. The microscopes and surveying instruments he amassed right after the war, when no one took any notice, were eventually traded — profitably.

The next stage was rare books in astronomy, related instruments and their construction. Linton's nimble mind relished the technicalities of the treatises. He did not randomly select rare editions but focused on new ideas in the field. For example, he bought Jacques Besson's "Cosmologie" or the "Universal Instrument" printed in 1569, which describes two new Besson-invented instruments for making observations and calculations.

The next stop was, inevitably, the acquisition of the instruments themselves. Alain Brieux, who deals in rare books on scientific matters and in scientific instruments, was the perfect bridge. In 1965, Linton walked into his Paris shop at 48 rue Jacob looking for books. Stopped in his tracks by some fine early astrolabes Brieux had just brought back from Morocco, Linton bought seven, including one

made in 1685-86 by the Moroccan astrolabist Hasan ibn Ahmad al Battuti.

From then on, Brieux catered to Linton's collection, and some major pieces found their way into it: an exceedingly rare astrolabe from the Arab kingdom of Grenada dated 1304-1305 by Ahmad ibn Husayn ibn Basse (transcribed Basso in the catalog), an outstanding Flemish astrolabe dated 1536 from the Gropin collection auctioned at the Koller Gallery in Zurich in 1975.

Linton had become an addict. He spent hours photographing his objects and poring over treatises. "What is the difference between men and boys? It is only the cost of the toys." The "English poet" he quotes in his preface sums up both the thrill and the cool sense of irony with which he watched himself tinkering with his "valuable toys."

Gradually, however, some truths dawned upon the American businessman. The collection was eating up all of his spare time. One day he bought a rare book only to find that it already had another copy of it. Worse, the copy cost immensely more. This was absurdly inaccurate — a feeling many collectors experience as their collections outgrow them. Finally, he saw the salty humidity of his ocean-borne residence start to corrode his brass instruments. Preservation became an obsession. When the objects arrived in Paris, Brieux spent days removing the oxidation.

Another motive weighed in Linton's decision. His children had no interest in the collection and would never be in a position to dispose of it as fully as the fully professional collector had become. An Brieux, the key man to the collection, whom Linton trusted absolutely, might not be around when his children wanted to sell.

Those who know him say what tipped the scales was Linton's fear of war, a growing factor in the art market that no one has dared mention openly so far. Three years ago, when the Communists took over in Kabul, Linton decided to sell out some assets in heavy industry. The decision to sell the collection, so difficult to preserve even in peacetime, was a logical sequel. Brieux, as ever the trusted agent, advised a Paris auction.

Interestingly, Brieux did not opt for the most powerful auctioneers but addressed himself to Etienne Libert. (A man of discretion, Brieux mentions that he was returning a professional compliment Libert made him in 1978.) Another reason should be added: Etienne Libert's hammer style is admirably suited to the collecting public — discreet and firm, without the slightest suggestion of prodding and bullying.

The magnificent catalog, lavishly illustrated, is a labor of love by Brieux, who comes as close to scholarly standards as can be done in an auction catalog. Not all the Persian and Arabic inscriptions are thoroughly dealt with, but that is merely an added incentive to buy for curators who can later show what smart guys they are in learned journals. Weeks before the sale, the catalog was dispatched the world over by Brieux, who knows literally everyone after 37 years in the trade. The English could not have handled the job quite as well.

Whatever its financial outcome, the Linton sale will remain a landmark.

First Architecture Biennale in Venice

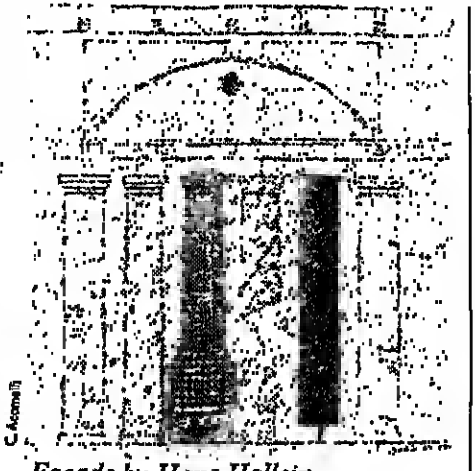
by B.J. Archer

VENICE — "The Presence of the Past," billed as the first International Exhibition of Architecture at the Venice Biennale (to Oct. 19) purports to be a review of critical questions on the Movement in architecture.

It is a celebration of what is now called modernism, more an attitude toward design than a movement, whose followers seem to be creating a snowball effect in the profession. The adherents of Post-modernism see a structure use of history as a basis for design, a way of casting off the stringent heritage formal tenets of the International Style.

Opponents of this manifestation see it as a "grade" assembly of borrowings, putting together a collage of the form-giving genius of great architecture, relying too heavily on aesthetic effects and literal quotations from the past. Avoiding some of the real issues raised by architects concerning energy conservation, the introduction of new buildings into the urban context, this extravaganza concentrates on the superficial, namely, facades.

The magnificent utilitarian space of the derelict Arsenal, where rope for the Italian navy was once twined, the currently employed carpenters of Cicciotta, Rome's plywood, were summoned to construct an "Art Street" Venice, a series of facades by architects. Behind each, in boutique fashion,



Facade by Hans Hollein.

samples of recent work by each architect are displayed.

Instant ancestry for the theme is cunningly provided by examples of the work of the godfather of American architecture, Philip Johnson. A large model of the AT&T building, the Johnson skyscraper under construction in New York, is installed at the entrance to the "Strada Novissima" and is flanked by homages to Mario Ridolfi and Ignazio Gardella, venerable Italian architects presented as the European precursors of all this jazz.

Even the critical apparatus has been called

upon to give the proper weight to the operation. In another antechamber, historian Charles Jencks states his position in the form of a giant leaning pencil near a book of almost equal size titled "All The Isms Have Become Wasms."

A walk through the "Strada Novissima" is an amusement not to be missed. The 20 responses to the premise of the exhibition may be uneven, but the installation and organization are excellent, presided over by Paolo Portoghesi, the current commissioner of architecture at the Biennale.

His facade can be read as a game for the sophisticated reader of history. It illustrates the Venice-Rome axis by superimposing a Venetian ogival structure on a replica of Borromini's Roman masterpiece, San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane.

The most successful interpretation of the theme is that of Viennese architect Hans Hollein, well known for his brilliant storefronts. He has taken advantage of the Doric columns of the Corderia to suggest the gradual deterioration of the use of the column as the mainstay of architecture. He places Adolf Loos' idea for the Chicago Tribune tower, the best known architectural pun of the 20th century, in the middle of his facade.

In fact, the most interesting projects are full of very current on the state of the art. Frank Gehry, a Californian who has gained notoriety for his unorthodox use of ordinary construction materials like corrugated aluminum,

chose to erect only the frame of a facade in simple two-by-fours. His see-through wall is a witty comment on Post-modernist overkill.

Studio G.R.A.U., a Roman atelier, built a funerary facade, opaque except for a small entrance. Its flat gridded plane, painted in terracotta color, is incised with quarter niches containing porcelain urns — perhaps they are meant for the ashes of modernism. Upstairs on the second floor, above the heavyweights, are 52 panel shows by assorted camp followers — mostly young, granting generational lineage to their putative fathers.

The Corderia is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except on Wednesdays.

Galleries in Paris

PARIS — The current Paris Biennale has encouraged the re avant-garde galleries near the Louvre Center to be more adventurous than usual and to present young artists of their own.

The Galerie Bana (40 rue Quinquempoix, Paris 4, to Oct. 22) has three artists with some missing wit. Bertie Skuber does emblems of photos, drawings, texts (in English) with the lily of lyrical works in which relationship between word and image is hardly clear.

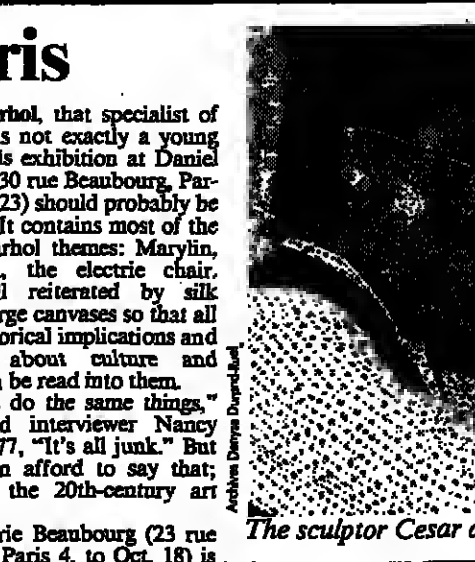
Each page, covered with abundant writing, has in fact only a few words that can be read. The result is evocative and full of intensity and economy reminiscent of haiku. In one work, the author observes some farmers idly disposing of the carcass of a cow that has been struck by a truck. This may not seem missing material, but Skuber's utterly compounded talent is its into poetry.

David Weiss is represented by a playful drawings that only all one aspect of his talent. A book of drawings laid out on the wall ("Up and Down Town") is the comic-strip idiom in an art original and poetic manner as it follows the wanderings of a few characters through New York on a rainy night.

For Ernest Caramelle, his approach is also playful and slightly drier with an occasional flash of irony, as when he spoofs Paul's style and his sometimes ornate titles.

But further up the same street, rue Crouleau (80 rue Quinquempoix, to Oct. 23) is showing some emblems by Tony Cragg. Cragg is with odds and ends picked from the garbage dump, and is clearly a symbolic ethical thing in his pieces.

One, fragments of blue plastic attached to the wall to form a crescent moon. A very large piece fills most of the floor on one of the gallery is made of rags, cartons and cinderblocks collected in the neighborhood around gallery (to the extreme annoyance of the burns who usually pick things up in the early hours of the day). All this is assembled into two interlocking geometrical shapes and will return to the street when the show ends.



The sculptor Cesar at work in his Paris atelier.

Andy Warhol, that specialist of alienation, is not exactly a young artist but his exhibition at Daniel Templon's (30 rue Beaumont, Paris 3, to Oct. 23) should probably be mentioned. It contains most of the familiar Warhol themes: Marilyn, Mona Lisa, the electric chair, flowers... all reiterated by silk screen on large canvases so that all sorts of rhetorical implications and statements about culture and America can be read into them.

"I always do the same things," Warhol told interviewer Nancy Blake in 1977. "It's all junk." But then, he can afford to say that; he's in all the 20th-century art manuals.

The Galerie Beaumont (23 rue du Renard, Paris 4, to Oct. 18) is showing sculptures of Cesar done in the 1950s and 1960s. Many are works in the great Western tradition ("La Ginetta," "La Victoire de Villeneuve") and reflect some thing of the admiration Cesar felt for Germaine Richier. This same gallery will show his more recent work at the FIAC (International Fair of Contemporary Art) at the Grand Palais at the end of October.

Cesar's paradox seems to be that he started working instinctively in a highly elaborated and civilized idiom to which he was suited by temperament. This is clear in the sculptures in the gallery. But he also felt the need to take the plunge into modernity that implied forsaking the human figure and even the more or less mutilated variants he brought forth, and this (though he would most likely deny it) tore him away from himself.

Today, the big sculptures like the "Victoire de Villeneuve," only 15 years old, are in a sense as far away from us as Rodin's "Thinker." For Cesar, the plunge into modernity seems to have meant turning to the machine, and this led to his compressions (squashed automobiles and motorcycles) and his expansions, in which he poured out liquid plastic which expanded and jelled and was then polished and painted like a luxury car.

In this perspective, it is interesting to look back to the earlier years which present us with a potential that has not found an outlet in the more recent work, whatever its actual value may otherwise be.

— Michael Gibson

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Poland's 'Second Wave' of Film Directors

by Ronald Holloway

GDANSK. Poland — None of the foreign guests invited to attend the recent Seventh Festival of Polish Feature Films here seemed to mind waiting for lunch while the staff of the Helmut Hotel held a meeting in the kitchen on arriving their own trade union. A stone's throw away from the hotel, at the Lenin Shipyard, workers were lining up before Lech Walesa's new office for the same reason.

The highlights of the Gdansk film festival were not so much films as personalities and events surrounding them, for every film critic



Krzysztof Zanussi.

Morton Schatzman: 'Dream Doctor'

by Elspeth Durie

LONDON — If you have a "talent" for hallucination or if you are a "good dreamer," Dr. Morton Schatzman is looking for you. Feeling that he is on the verge of some valuable insight into the creative process, the London-based American psychiatrist inquires of a visitor:

"Can you see a cat on my lap?" "I don't mean any old imaginary cat, but a solid enough to convince even you that you are not imagining it — with no trouser creases showing through."

Dr. Schatzman is currently writing a book on the utility of dreams and has just edited a British edition of Hervey de Saint-Denis's "Dreams and How to Guide Them." He is particularly interested in dreamers who exercise some control over their dreams.

Dr. Schatzman is not your everyday psychiatrist. A graduate of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, the doctor began causing a stir in psychiatric circles in 1973 with the publication of "Soul Murder: Persecution in the Family." This reevaluation of a famous case of paranoia originally studied by Freud prompted British psychiatrist Dr. Anthony Sorey to write: "This is an interpretation of mental illness which is fascinating and far more convincing than Freud."

"Soul Murder" was to become a minor classic published the same year in England and in Penguin paperback in 1976. It translated into seven languages.

Dr. Schatzman may be currently preoccupied with his nightmare of a rock hurtling toward you, about to smash into your forehead or shatter your spectacles, for example, it might not be of any particular interest to him. But if, to rid yourself of that dream or one like it, your habit is to somehow change its course, to manage one night to catch the rock and fling it back or to heave it with a satisfying crash through a window, then his ears will prick up.

This is a principle — to confront and conquer danger in dreams — that the doctor found in reading about a Malayan tribe called the Senoi. He passed it along to his patients, notably in a young woman called Ruth who

knew that Polish cinema was already the talk of the international film festivals.

It was a question of luring the Big Three of Poland's resurgent film directors — Andrzej Wajda, Krzysztof Zanussi and Krzysztof Kieslowski — into corners for spontaneous interviews on why their socially engaged and politically oriented tracts were being made in the first place and how they were getting them out of the country. And just who were Agnieszka Holland, Feliks Falk and Filip Bajon, named by Wajda and others as the country's leading new directorial talent?

The major event of the festival was the appearance of strike leader Walesa at a late-night showing of the unfinished documentary, "Robotnicy '80" (Workers '80), a collective attempt by several filmmakers to record the last days of the strike and the signing of the historical agreement. Walesa was greeted by Wajda, who had joined the strikers here at the end of August, and was flanked during the screening by state and church officials.

Another event was the unannounced screening of a series of previously censored documentaries — Zbigniew Raplewski's "Voice of the Workers," Bogdan Kosinski's "The Watch," Krzysztof Kieslowski's "Speaking Heads," Marcel Wozniak's "Microphone Test" and Irina Kamienska's "Women Workers" — summarizing in no uncertain terms the miserable working conditions and ineffective government trade unions that made the strikes in Poland necessary from the outset.

These films recall the historical "Black Series" (1956-58), made under the tutelage of Jerzy Bossak at a time when his Polish Document-

tary Studio laid the foundation for the "First Wave" of Polish feature films made by Wajda, Andrzej Munk, Jerzy Kawalerowicz, Roman Polanski and Jerzy Skolimowski.

A third event were the closed-door sessions of the Forum of Polish Filmmakers, a regular day-long tangle-and-palaver confrontation between the Union of Polish Filmmakers and the government film board (Film Polski) in the Ministry of Culture. Significantly enough, it was at one of these sessions four years ago that Wajda, as newly elected president of the Polish Filmmakers' Union, won in a showdown with the former Film Minister Wilhelm the right to show his "Man of Marble" (1976) with minor changes in Poland in a limited domestic release. Two years later, at the 1978 Cannes Film Festival, it was presented as a film surprise in the main program — thereby launching the "Second Wave" of Polish cinema.

The Gdansk Festival began in attract foreign guests last year with paid air-ticket invitations, taking a cue from the annual Hungarian film festival. At the same time, and perhaps more important for the future of Polish cinema, international festivals recognized the dynamic aspects of the "Second Wave." Films thus not only got out of the country but also rang up sizable sales on the film import-export markets.

Wajda's "Man of Marble" is already a legendary phenomenon in Polish film history. The project was planned at the beginning of the 1960s, but was shelved for 15 years with the death of the "First Wave." (Polanski's "Knife in the Water" was the last film that got out.)

He cites a newspaper interview with the late Peter Sellers in which the actor described his total absorption in the characters he portrayed, the concentrated projection of himself out of himself.

"I wonder if this was not the same sort of capacity Ruth had," Dr. Schatzman says, quoting artists as disparate as Enid Blyton on novel-writing ("I shut my eyes and watch a private cinema screen to write book after book") and Wordsworth on the imagery "on the inward eye."

The doctor describes some tests given to Ruth. When she graduated, so to speak, from patient to willing research subject, she was submitted to rigorous tests, most of which she passed with flying colors. With a light shining in her eyes, for instance, and an oscilloscope measuring her brain's electrical responses, an apparition placed between herself and the light made her brain behave as if a solid person were blocking her view.

Is this so different from the apparent blindness and deafness of the "absent-minded" professor who, intent on some inner vision, recently died beneath the wheel of a train because he neither saw nor heard its thundering approach? Did Dr. Schatzman himself never have an imaginary playmate as a child?

"Never," he insists. "Not that I didn't talk to people who weren't there, but that is not the same thing."

Perhaps the discipline of psychiatry has made Dr. Schatzman overly respectful of visions that can be measured by oscilloscopes and suspicious of his own intuitions. It is, however, the same discipline that led to "Soul Murder" and "The Story of Ruth."

Dr. Schatzman was an early associate of R.D. Laing and, while he has moved away from him, he retains his humility and respectfulness, the listening, learning stance before "patients" the world perceives as mad. He did not cure Ruth of her apparitions but enabled her to learn from them and live with them.

Dr. Schatzman practices privately as a psychiatrist, but he devotes a portion of his time to the Arbours Association, an eight-year-old London charity that runs both a "crisis center" and three residences for people in emotional distress. And increasingly his waking, and even sleeping, hours are taken up with his dream opus, which he hopes to finish next year.

The story focused on the tragedy of a shock-worker, one of those positive working heroes propagandized in Socialist-Realist films in Stalin's time. When Wajda finally received the permission to make the film in the mid-1970s, he had to shake the dust from the script by imposing a flashback frame of reference on the story, borrowing freely (at the suggestion of Bossak, his former teacher and mentor) from Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane."

It worked. In the final scene, the inquiring woman TV reporter in search of the shock-worker victimized by achievement finally finds herself standing on the empty steps of the Gdansk shipyards — where the tragic hero had died in the 1970 Gdansk riots! Wajda had made a link between the 1950s and the 1970s, and his working-class Polish viewers implicitly understood the compromised ending.

High domestic attendance for the film led Wajda to make "Rough Treatment" (1978) and "The Orchestra Conductor" (1980), whose central figures are, respectively, the intellectual and artistic components of the working man in "Man of Marble" in a kaleidoscopic definition of contemporary Polish history under Socialism.

The fate of a public official under Gomulka, for instance, is faintly visible in Agnieszka Holland's script for Wajda's "Rough Treatment" (also titled "Without Anesthetic"). Now Wajda is working on a sequel to "Man of Marble" that traces the destiny of a Gdansk worker from 1970 to 1980.

Krzysztof Zanussi, vice president of the Union of Polish Filmmakers, is the moralist of the "Second Wave" whose films complement Wajda's historical chronicles. Although esthetic features like "Structure of Crystal" (1969), "Family Life" (1971) and "Illumination" (1973) were prized at international festivals, he wasn't until "Camouflage" (1976) that he braved the waters of social criticism.

"Camouflage" narrowly escaped official censure in the same 1976 Gdansk Forum debate that freed "Man of Marble" for release and Zanussi immediately deposited it at the now-defunct Paris Film Festival to assure a critical vote of support. The film was the first to satirize corrupt officials in high places.

Zanussi continued his stinging attacks in "Spiral" (1978) and "Constans" (1980), both competition entries at Cannes, and culminated his sardonic view of the sweet life in Poland in



Polish shock worker completes his work marathon in Wajda's 'Man of Marble'.

the wedding celebration episode in his latest television feature, "Contract" (1980), presented at the Venice and Gdansk festivals on exactly the same night. His films are actively promoted by his appearances on the Continent and in North America.

Krzysztof Kieslowski's "Camera Buff" (1978), a prizewinner at Moscow in 1978, is as astonishing a success at this year's New York Film Festival as Wajda's "Man of Marble" was at last year's. Kieslowski, the enfant terrible of Polish television, is the acknowledged leader of the younger generation as Wajda's "right hand" in the Union of Filmmakers. "Camera Buff" comes across as a black comedy on amateur filmmaking, but the real rewards are had in reading between the lines on the state of Film Polski today.

Agnieszka Holland, a student of the Prague Film School in the mid-1960s, is also adept at satire and comedy. Her best film to date is "Provincial Actors" (1979), which opened the Week of the Critics at this year's Cannes Film

Festival. It's the story of a slick play director producing a modern version of the classic "Liberation" (sic) in the provinces with actors whose very lives offer a cross-section of the human comedy. The references to the cultural scene in Poland are unmistakable.

Feliks Falk's "Top Dog" (1977) deals with a career of an M.C. who plays the provinces in hopes of getting a television engagement to break into the big time. The lead in this sociocritical comedy, Jerzy Stuhr, plays the amateur documentarist in "Camera Buff" and the drama critic in "Provincial Actors" — his puffy baby face belies an impish devil lurking behind eagle-sharp eyes that take in everything around him, a Dennis the Menace at Party functions.

The next few months will tell the full story of the "Second Wave" directors in post-strike Poland. The season's best films are still on the editing tables, and Wajda's next film project "Man of Marble, Part II" has yet to be made. But they are sure to appear at the Berlin and Cannes film festivals early next year.

Brazilian Pianist Tours Europe

by Greta Beigel

LONDON — In 1969, Cristina Ortiz became the first woman to win the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition in Ft. Worth, Texas.

But it was only the beginning of the long climb to success for the slender, dark-haired Brazilian pianist, now 30, who claims that she has survived the ordeal only because she is happily married, with a beautiful baby daughter and a house she loves, and because she has been lucky all along the way.

In her unpretentious West London home,

maninov and Grieg, she has been criticized for neglecting the standard classical repertoire in favor of flashy "delights" like de Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" and Dohnanyi's "Variations on a Nursery Song."

According to Ortiz, she has had little choice in the matter. "In the beginning you have to do what you're told," she whispers. She pauses, leans forward in her chair and raises her voice: "When you're starting a career, it's very very difficult. There are thousands of us out there. If you're an unknown, you can't tell an orchestra to take your program or leave it. And the same goes for the record companies. They tell you what they need for their catalogs."

In fact, continues Ortiz, she has only recently found the courage to include the works of Mozart in her repertoire. Until this stage of her career, she adds, she felt far too insecure to do the composer justice.

"Mozart's music is totally exposed," she explains. "If you're not completely at ease, it becomes very obvious. As a child I found him pure and very pretty. All Brazilians play him that way. But now, thanks to working with Ashkenazy, I find him full and dramatic and rich. I could play him every day of my life."

At the mention of Vladimir Ashkenazy, the brilliant Russian virtuoso who conducts almost as much as he concertizes now, Ortiz sighs. She cherishes his friendship and, as she puts it, worships his many talents. "He's a great so-companion, he follows every nuance, inflection, and phrase."

The duo has collaborated on several recordings, including the recent release of Grieg's Piano Concerto, as well as an earlier rendition of "Bachianas Brasileiras" (No. 3) by Brazilian composer Villa-Lobos.

Born in the town of Bahia and raised with five brothers in Rio de Janeiro, Ortiz attended the Brazilian Conservatory of Music before winning a scholarship at 16 to study with Magda Tagliaferro in Paris. Then she became concerned that her playing was becoming "all mellow and soft and sweet-French perfume."

So Ortiz went in the United States where, following her success at the Van Cliburn competition, she studied with veteran pianist Rudolf Serkin at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

Serkin, says Ortiz, instilled in her the conviction and authority she felt she lacked. And by banging and screaming, she recalls, was able to give her the roughness and strength she craved.

Rough and tough are terms Ortiz uses when discussing things American. She finds the orchestras brash, the audiences boorish, and the artists loud and uncaring. Now that her career is firmly established in Europe, however, she feels she's ready to make it in the United States.

"Things are easier for me these days," she explains. "I stay in the best hotels with my husband and baby and feel so secure. I'd be miserable on my own. A pianist's life is so lonely, especially for a woman. A man can make a living for himself and often with his wife. A woman has to go it alone. It's enough to make anyone crack. That's why there are so few great women pianists. The profession is the loneliest in the world."



At the piano: Cristina Ortiz, the young Brazilian pianist now living in London.

Ortiz recently talked about her upcoming European concert tour with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. With Andre Previn conducting, she performs Prokofiev's Third Piano Concerto at the Royal Festival Hall, London on Oct. 9, followed by appearances in Hannover, Munich, Nuremberg and Linz.

"It's a good thing I have these dates," she says, "otherwise I'd play with the baby all day long and do no work. I'm happiest when I'm away from the piano."

While Ortiz's repertoire now includes the blockbuster concertos of Tchaikovsky, Rach-

"Malicious gossips like to say that I've made it because of my husband (concert agent Jasper Parrott, whom she married six years ago) but after the Van Cliburn, my only booking was a Carnegie Hall recital. Things have now changed but I, a top prizewinner, had to suffer the humiliation of auditioning for Columbia Management, and then all I got out of it was a lousy seven-week recital tour."

"In this business some make it, others don't. It has nothing to do with being a woman. It's a case of either you have the stamina and guts to do what they tell you, or you're finished."

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Germans Reject U.S. Computer Purchase

ANN — In an unusual reversal of an official procurement decision, West German government has pressured the state of Bremen to set a bid by a U.S. company for a \$5.5-million computer and given it a West German company, sources involved in the decision said today. The West German minister of research and technology, Volker Hauff, understood to have pressured the city of Bremen to reverse the decision to buy a Burroughs model 7800 computer in favor of a Siemens del 7880, which is manufactured in Japan by Fujitsu and sold in rope under the Siemens name. Mr. Hauff threatened to cut subsidy to Bremen that would cover 85 percent of the cost of the computer.

The Bonn decision is the first major instance of government pressure by German in the computer field. American trade officials and computer industry officials have sharply criticized the decision, fearing the precedent will damage U.S. computer sales in West Germany, the American industry's strongest European market, and will, ironically, open the door to sharp Japanese competition.

Impeau Drops Royal Trustco Takeover Bid

ONTARIO — Campeau Corp., a leading real estate developer, said today that it had dropped its \$387-million (\$453-million Canadian) takeover bid for Royal Trustco, one of Canada's top banks. Campeau said it received only 20 percent of the Royal shares outstanding under its offer of \$19.65 a share for common and \$28 a share for preferred.

The offer expired Thursday and was conditional on 50.5 percent of the shares being tendered. The bid was announced Aug. 27. Robert Impeau, chairman of the company, said he was returning all the shares it were deposited.

ad Weather Stops Beaufort Sea Oil Drilling

ONTARIO — The president of Dome Petroleum Ltd., J.P. Gallagher, said Friday that definitive test results from drilling in the Beaufort Sea could probably not be available until next year. Mr. Gallagher said bad weather had dramatically reduced the drilling season, which usually lasts for about three months, and that with "just more days of drilling time, we could have had some answers." Heavy ice flows and winds have forced all but one ship at the Koorw well to stop drilling, he said. Two other ships are standing by in case there is a break, but full-scale work will probably not resume until next July, he said.

ro Head Sees Delay on Alaska Gas Line

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Atlantic Richfield officials believe the Alaska natural gas pipeline will not meet its 1985 completion target,askan Robert Anderson said Friday. "I happen to think that the pipeline may be farther off than most people realize," he said. "My own experience is that [1985] will not be a realistic date." He added, "I can't conceive them breaking ground within the next two or three years."

ank Wants Out of Toshiba Joint Venture

OKYO — Toshiba Corp. has received a formal offer from Britain's OK Organization to sell to Toshiba all its shares in their joint venture company, Rank Toshiba Ltd., a Toshiba spokesman said Friday. Rank Toshiba, established in Plymouth, England, two years ago, with Toshiba holding 30 percent and Rank 70 percent, produces 20,000 color vision sets a month and audio equipment for sales in Britain and Western Europe. Earlier this week, Rank said the joint firm would probably be liquidated because of poor business performance due to the strength of sterling, inflation in Britain and world recession. Toshiba said it now intended to set up a wholly owned company in Britain to manufacture sets.

World Coffee Panel Votes to Revive Export Quotas

From Agency Dispatches
ONDON — The 67-nation council of the International Coffee Organization, a group of coffee producers and consumers, voted Friday to reintroduce export quotas to keep coffee prices within the range of \$1.15 to \$1.35 a pound. The vote was unanimous on the summer side, but the French-speaking nations in the Organization of African and Malagasy co-producing countries voted against. However, the necessary two-thirds majority on the producer side was secured for the package, which took 19 days to work out. It is designed to eventually stabilize prices at about \$1.30 a pound. The world average coffee price now is about \$1.24 a pound. The agreement calls for an initial export quota for 1980 of 57.37 million bags, each containing 132 pounds of green coffee beans. The quota is retroactive to Oct. 1. The global export quota is reduced by 2.4 percent to 56 million bags when the composite indicator price falls below \$1.35. A global export quota of 56 million bags is therefore effective immediately. Three more cuts of 1.4 million bags would be implemented if prices fall, one when the price touches \$1.20, the second if it remains at that level, and the third at \$1.15. No more than two cuts can be made in any one quarter. Quotas would be phased out under a roughly similar formula to try to keep the price below \$1.55. After the meeting, Jean Marie Gervais, Ivory Coast delegate and permanent representative to the ICO of OAMCAF, the group of French-speaking African producer nations, told reporters: "We have rejected the package on export quotas... We do not agree with the OAMCAF quota. Our export performance is much higher. We do not agree on the price mechanism nor on the price range... It is regrettable that all our Latin American producing partners did not follow and adopt our stand."

IF Head Puts Press on Battle against Inflation

ASHINGTON — Jacques Desir, head of the International Monetary Fund, said Friday key financial authorities from countries are convinced that fighting inflation must remain the priority of many governments. Mr. Desir, summing up the four-day meeting of the IMF and World Bank, said progress in fighting inflation is considered necessary to free money into new plant and equipment and to keep production growing over the long run. He did not discuss the situation in the poor countries — usually the ones — where governments are less concerned about inflation than about creating jobs raising living standards in the run. The IMF head noted that governments said they were worried about poor countries that lack oil has to be increased, he said, the rich countries must open their markets for goods produced in the poor ones. He defended the IMF against criticism that it imposes harsh policies on individual countries in return for loans. He said loans are justifiable unless they actually enhance a country's economy or its ability to pay the interest debts. "With or without fund resources," he said, "adjustment takes place. The injection of resources makes the adjustment less harsh."

Carter Says Policies Of Fed 'Ill-Advised'

By Hobart Rowen and Caroline Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter attacked the policies of the Federal Reserve Board as "ill-advised" and warned of the adverse consequences they were having on the U.S. economy.

The president's highly unusual attack on the Fed came during a campaign stop Thursday in Philadelphia. Mr. Carter accused the Fed of putting "too much of their eggs in the money supply basket" without looking at the impact the policies were having on other economic factors, such as the current high interest rates.

Carter raised his prime interest rate a full percentage point to 14 percent Thursday, leapfrogging most of the other major U.S. banks that had raised the prime to 13 percent just the day before. [In Washington, Fed Chairman Paul Volcker said Friday that he shared Mr. Carter's concern over the rise in interest rates, saying that the credit markets may have overreacted to the rapid growth in the money supply in setting their interest rates, the Associated Press reported.] Mr. Volcker declined to comment on the president's criticism of the board's policies. But he said the rise in interest rates on credit markets may not be justified. "There is a tendency for markets to jump and anticipate... and I wonder if they haven't jumped too far," he said, adding that there appears to be a tendency for the prime rate "to do a little more jumping on the upside than the downside."

Fed's Policy Is Labeled A Failure by Economists

Associated Press-Wide World
NEW YORK — When the U.S. Federal Reserve unveiled its latest monetary experiment last October, it was greeted with almost universal acclaim: Someone in Washington was finally going to do something about inflation.

Now, a year later, economists in growing numbers are proclaiming the experiment a failure, one that threatens the Fed's credibility and, more importantly, one that could undermine the nation's financial underpinnings. "I'd give the Fed a 'zero' in both effort and performance," said Robert Parks, a private economic consultant and professor at Pace University's graduate school of business in New York. "It has been a disaster," added David Jones, an economist for Anbrey Lantson & Co., a New York securities firm.

The experiment was simple in concept. Instead of pegging interest rates as it had done in the past, the Fed would concentrate its efforts on regulating the amount of reserves in the banking network. By allowing interest rates to swing more widely, the Fed reasoned, it could better control the U.S. money supply, the stock of readily spendable funds. Moderate and steady money growth, in turn, would cool the U.S. inflationary fever and pave the way for a stable economic environment, the Fed argued.

Erratic Money Growth
However, while interest rates suffered through their biggest swings in history, money growth has been more erratic than ever. As well, there has been little abatement in the deep-rooted U.S. inflation. So far this year, consumer prices have surged at a 12.8-percent rate, down only fractionally from last year's 12.3-percent pace. George McKinney, a senior vice president of Irving Trust, said that the erratic money supply growth this year was caused by the imposition in March of federal credit controls that abruptly quashed demand for money and loans. Those demands, he said, returned with a vengeance when the controls were removed in July. A Fed spokesman said that while the experiment "isn't 100 percent perfect... it has been quite successful." And despite the volatility in the money supply, he said, "hopefully all [the key money measures] will be within" the Fed's target ranges by the end of the current quarter.

Plant Spending Down
James O'Leary, economic consultant to U.S. Trust Co., New York, said the explosive moves in interest rates have scared investors from making long-term commitments and sapped deposits from savings banks and savings and loan associations. "The dynamite" the Fed is using, he warns, "may



President Carter

Ironically, the White House attack comes as the Fed is being accused by some monetarist economists, troubled by the surge in the U.S. money supply, of trying to help Mr. Carter's re-election. Fed officials have said that they are "puzzled" by the explosive growth of the money supply, but they dismiss such accusations by the monetarists as nonsensical.

The effort to slow that growth has been partially responsible for the rise in interest rates, which have spiraled in the last week, since the Fed raised its discount rate from 10 percent to 11 percent. This move followed earlier rises in short-term money rates. Mr. Miller said there was nothing he could see in the nature of the economic recovery so far that could explain the "volatility" of the interest rate movement. "Capacity utilization is still below 80 percent, so I would be concerned if it [the interest-rate increase] continues for long, because it would tend to discourage the recovery."

People in Business

Chase Manhattan Ltd. has appointed Richard Banz Jr. as associate director for Eurobond placements. Mr. Banz was formerly manager of fixed income sales at Morgan Stanley International. Etienne Landi has been named vice president and assistant general manager in charge of the treasury division at Morgan Guaranty's London office. Mr. Landi succeeded Reshield Barham, who is retiring at the end of the year. The Banque Europeenne de Credit has appointed Claude Vermeulen assistant general manager and Peter Bulmers manager in charge of North America, the Netherlands and project linked finance. Melville Guest has been made head of Lucas Industries' coordination and liaison activities in France. Mr. Guest is the former first secretary (commercial) of the British Embassy in Paris. Alfred Legner has been appointed managing director of Nord-



Richard Banz Jr.

deutsche Landesbank International's Luxembourg subsidiary, succeeding Christoph Hammersta, who has recently been elected deputy board member of the parent bank in Hanover.

U.S. Reports Producer Prices Dip 0.2%; Jobless Rate Drops

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Using a new method of calculating the statistics, the Labor Department reported Friday that September wholesale prices declined for the first time in more than four years. Unemployment also dipped during the month, to 7.5 percent, the department said.

The two reports — the last employment and wholesale price statistics before the Nov. 4 election — could help President Carter's election hopes if they are perceived as reflecting an improving economy.

Under the new reporting method, wholesale-level producer prices, which had been rising at an annual rate of more than 20 percent in the previous two months, registered a drop of 0.2 percentage point last month — the first decline since a 0.3-percent drop in February, 1976. The producer price index (base 1967) now stands at 248.9. The decline was led by falling prices for food, gasoline, heating oil, and cars and trucks being sold at a discount at the end of the 1980 model years. Other consumer goods showed no change in overall prices.

Statistical Change
However, wholesale prices would have increased 0.4 percent instead of declining in September were it not for a new method of calculating prices used for the first time in the September report, the department spokesman said, adding that the new method takes automobile rebates on 1980 models into account for the first time. Wholesale prices, which normally are reflected several months later in prices paid by consumers, rose 1.7 percent in July and 1.5 percent in August, largely because of sharp increases in food prices.

The department said the unemployment rate edged down for the second month in a row in September, to 7.5 percent. The lower jobless rate — the best since last spring — reflected improvements in the construction and agriculture industries.

The rate was a slight drop from August's 7.6-percent rate, but was down sharply from July's 7.8 percent rate, which marked the peak of unemployment during the recession.

Job Gains for Women
The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said 7.8 million Americans were out of work last month, a decline of 200,000 from the month before. Total employment gained the same 200,000, rising to 97.2 million.

The biggest job gains were among women, whose jobless rate dropped to 6.1 percent from 6.5 percent in August, and teenagers, whose jobless rate dropped from 17.5 percent from 19.1 percent in August.

The Labor Department said that U.S. industries reported that manufacturing employment rose for the second consecutive month, up 55,000 to a total of 20 million, which was still 1 million below a year earlier. It cited significant gains in metals manufacturing and transportation industries.

Deborah Klein, a Labor Department analyst, said the drop in unemployment for the second consecutive month "might be indicating a turn" in the economy. Although unemployment had declined in August from 7.8 percent to 7.6 percent, she said a one-month drop was insufficient to establish a trend in the minds of economists but a two-month decline is more convincing.

Rebound Seen
Janet Norwood, a Labor Department economist, said the reports show the economy is improving. She said the drop in unemployment is further evidence of gradual improvement on the job front and noted that durable goods employment, which was especially hard hit during the recession, has rebounded by about 100,000 jobs since July.

However, most economists agree that inflation — at both the producer and consumer level — will remain in double-digits into next year. The short-term unemployment picture is less clear, they say, and will depend a lot on whether the economy proceeds into recovery and slumps back into recession.

NYSE Posts Broad Gain; U.S. Money Supply Down

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Growing confidence that interest rates may not move much higher over the near term Friday contributed to a broad advance on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said much of the market strength was due to expectations that the banking report due after the close would show the first drop in money supply in six weeks.

They also cited good news on wholesale prices, although the method of calculating the producer price index was changed.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.44 points to 950.68 and advances led declines 11 to four as turnover quickened slightly to 48 million shares from 46.17 million Thursday.

Prices were higher on fairly active trading on the American Stock Exchange. After the close the Fed reported that the nation's basic money supply M-1A for the week ended Sept. 24 fell \$3.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$382.7 billion from a revised \$386.1 billion. Last week's figure was revised from \$386 billion.

The broader money supply, the M-1B, fell \$3.6 billion to \$405.7 billion from a revised \$409.3 billion. Last week's figure was originally reported as \$409.1 billion.

Analysts said the drop in the money supply would ease pressure on the federal reserve to tighten credit further.

Blue chips stocks were strong. General Motors rose 1 1/2 to 53 and Ford 3/4 to 27 1/2. General Motors reported a 28-percent rise in late September car sales — partly due to its new model.

Better than money or shares or even houses.

Stamps +777%
Average of 26 portfolios of stamps researched by P-E Consulting Group

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(National Building Society Index)

Inflation +242%
(Retail Prices Index)

Shares +46%
(All Share Index)

The 10-year record to December 1979 of the growth in the value of stamps compared with most houses and shares and Retail Price Index.

rare classic stamps.

Which investment has outperformed the F.T. Index of shares, inflation and even the average of house prices over the last 10 years? The answer is rare classic stamps. This is proved by an independent survey by The P-E Consulting Group which shows that 24 sample portfolios of stamps rose in value during 10 years by an average of 777%.

Past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future and stamps may at times go down in value. But it is worth noting that the sharpest rises have been in the most recent years.

This is why every shrewd investor will want to have at least a part of his investment in stamps. To help you make such an investment L & A Philatelics provide a first class advisory service. We are specialists in rare and classic stamps which in particular have shown outstanding increases in value.

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Stamp Brokers & Dealers. Valuations for Probate.

Left: 1883/10 - blue SG183 Mint - Cat. 1979 £650 1980 £1,500.
Below: GB 1867-83 (5 range) SG137 Mint Cat. 1979 £2,750 1980 £5,500.



To: L & A Philatelics Ltd., Lloyds Bank Chambers, The Cross, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 2SQ. Tel: Crowborough 2158/9. Telex: 95449. I am interested in investment in rare stamps. Please send me full information on your service.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 3, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	O.K.
Australian	1.9465	—	18.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels (1)	20.055	49.455	14.039	6.9140	3.5710	14.7710	—	17.472	5.2820
Frankfurt	1.8105	42.880	—	46.10	2.180	9.200	4.2500	11.300	32.320
Geneva	2.2895	—	14.9700	10.645	2.60125	4.7025	44.410	14.300	15.480
London	0.6255	—	2.6070	47.610	25.140	—	48.50	29.810	54.950
Madrid	—	2.4015	0.5230	0.2284	0.1140	0.8079	0.8344	0.6132	0.1816
New York	4.2000	16.0800	221.900	—	4.8730	21.210	14.4500	22.810	75.580
Paris	1.6430	3.3250	90.7470	39.9270	—	11.815	61.770	1.6400	29.420
Zurich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECU	1.7979	0.8507	2.5845	5.8917	1.20717	2.7258	46.621	7.8204	7.8904

Dollar values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	O.K.
Swiss	0.0247	0.0010	0.0004	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Belgian Fl. franc	25.360	—	2.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	1.0000	—	1.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish krone	5.4915	—	0.1692	—	—	—	—	—	—
French franc	6.5595	—	0.2471	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	0.0193	—	0.0008	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian lire	2.360	—	0.0135	—	—	—	—	—	—

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(a) Commercial trans. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

U.S. Plan Promises No Fast Relief for Steel

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If the U.S. steel industry was looking for a pill to cure all of its ills, President Carter's steel revitalization program announced last week was not it.

Some steel-industry and government officials agree that the policy is only a first step toward good health. But how long it will take the government's medicine to work, if it is effective, is anyone's guess. Government officials expect their program to spell relief for the industry within five years, the maximum amount of time most of the plan will be in force.

Some steel-industry analysts said it may be at least two years before the industry sees any new influx of money, despite Mr. Carter's tax-cut proposals and plans to relax on a case-by-case basis Clean Air Act compliance deadlines so that the companies can plow more money into steel-making machinery.

Lead Time
"Three or four years from now the industry will begin to be physically different," one analyst said. "That's the lead time it takes to engineer, design, order, debug, and use equipment — and only if the company is able to make money."

In addition, the tax incentives

and the relaxation of environmental deadlines must wait through Congress next year.

"We don't expect any dramatic turnaround," one government official said. "We can look for increases in U.S. production, more jobs and a healthier market."

However, another official said

'It signals that over time the administration will try to do things to help industry help itself.'

The administration expects faster relief, and that the industry should be well on its way toward recovery in five years.

"It would be a pity if nothing was done for the first three years, even a modest beginning," John Greenwald, a deputy assistant secretary at the Commerce Department, said of the steel industry's efforts. "We're going to be looking for progress."

But the steel industry still seems to be looking more toward stemming imports as a major solution to its problems than Mr. Carter's other programs. As one industry expert said, the industry still has to sell steel to make money.

"If imports can be kept at 13 percent to 14 percent and not 21 percent and 22 percent, that will make a tremendous contribution," an analyst said.

For example, Mr. Carter's tax programs during the first year would provide the entire industry with about \$150 million, enough to

steel here at costs below their fair values, creating tensions with some allies and opening the possibility of trade retaliation, some government officials said.

In that case, the Europeans probably would have withdrawn from U.S. markets and there probably would have been an influx of legally cheaper steel from countries like South Korea and Taiwan. If that had happened, the administration feared, the steel industry might have filed other dumping charges to keep those and other steelmakers out, government officials said.

The less-developed nations have only a small portion of the U.S. steel market, but "that would be skewed markedly by the unavailability of European steel," a government official said.

Even with the new trigger-price mechanism, U.S. government and industry officials said they do not expect sales of European steel here at less than fair value to halt. What they hope will stop is the large quantities of such products that injure domestic producers.

U.S. Steel said after the president's plan was announced, "The months immediately ahead will be especially important in determining whether the revised system can be effective in avoiding imports being dumped in the American market."

Steel's Complaint
Last spring several steel-industry leaders complained that the government had not effectively monitored steel imports, and that some were entering U.S. markets at prices below the cost of production and were injuring domestic steelmakers. This process is known as dumping. U.S. Steel filed dumping complaints against steelmakers in seven European countries last March, and as part of the president's strategy, the firm dropped its complaints last week.

One of the reasons that the government wanted U.S. Steel to drop the complaints was the strong possibility that the Commerce Department would have ruled on Oct. 17 that the Europeans were selling

Record Surplus In Canada Trade

From Agency Dispatches

OTTAWA — Canada's trade surplus rose to a record \$3.1 billion in August from \$2.4 billion in July, according to the Canadian statistics office said.

August exports, seasonally adjusted, totaled \$6.34 billion, up from \$6.03 billion in July and \$5.45 billion in the previous August, Statistics Canada said. Imports totaled \$3.24 billion, down from \$3.64 billion in July and \$3.38 billion in August, 1979.

The exports rise led by an increase in shipments to the United States, which accounted for 62.4 percent of Canada's total August exports, the statistics office said.

Proxmire Urges Probe of Ex-Im Lending Policy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Banking Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., in a letter to the comptroller general, has called for an investigation by the General Accounting Office of the lending policies of the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

The letter, dated Oct. 1, questions how long Ex-Im Bank can lend money to foreign borrowers at subsidized rates of about 8 percent a year.

If this policy continues, Mr. Proxmire wrote, "the bank will inevitably have to subsidize the difference between the low rate of return on these loans and the high cost of borrowed funds by using its earnings or dipping into its equity capital."

Ex-Im Bank, a federally funded institution, makes low-interest loans to foreign entities that use the funds to buy U.S.-made products. The bank is committed to \$12 billion in loans to foreign borrowers, but it has an annual direct lending budget of only about \$4 billion.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close			
Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low
(Continued from Page 6)																	
12 1/2% VEE	1.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12 1/2% VEE	1.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12 1/2% VEE	1.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
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12 1/2% VEE	1.00																

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
in 4 Yrs. P/E 100s. High Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
1 AAR	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
2 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
3 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
4 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
5 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
6 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
7 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
8 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
9 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
10 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
11 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
12 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
13 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
14 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
15 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
16 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
17 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
18 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
19 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
20 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
21 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
22 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
23 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
24 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
25 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
26 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
27 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
28 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
29 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
30 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
31 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
32 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
33 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
34 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
35 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
36 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
37 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
38 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
39 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
40 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
41 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
42 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
43 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
44 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
45 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
46 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
47 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
48 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
49 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
50 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
51 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
52 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
53 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
54 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
55 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
56 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
57 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
58 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
59 ABB	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4															

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures									
October 3, 1980									
Open High Low Close Chg									
WHEAT									
Dec	4.91 4.98 4.94 4.98 1/2								
Nov	4.87 4.92 4.87 4.91 1/2								
Oct	4.82 4.87 4.82 4.87 1/2								
Sept	4.77 4.82 4.77 4.82 1/2								
Aug	4.72 4.77 4.72 4.77 1/2								
July	4.67 4.72 4.67 4.72 1/2								
June	4.62 4.67 4.62 4.67 1/2								
May	4.57 4.62 4.57 4.62 1/2								
April	4.52 4.57 4.52 4.57 1/2								
March	4.47 4.52 4.47 4.52 1/2								
Feb	4.42 4.47 4.42 4.47 1/2								
Jan	4.37 4.42 4.37 4.42 1/2								
Dec	4.32 4.37 4.32 4.37 1/2								
Nov	4.27 4.32 4.27 4.32 1/2								
Oct	4.22 4.27 4.22 4.27 1/2								
Sept	4.17 4.22 4.17 4.22 1/2								
Aug	4.12 4.17 4.12 4.17 1/2								
July	4.07 4.12 4.07 4.12 1/2								
June	4.02 4.07 4.02 4.07 1/2								
May	3.97 4.02 3.97 4.02 1/2								
April	3.92 3.97 3.92 3.97 1/2								
March	3.87 3.92 3.87 3.92 1/2								
Feb	3.82 3.87 3.82 3.87 1/2								
Jan	3.77 3.82 3.77 3.82 1/2								
Dec	3.72 3.77 3.72 3.77 1/2								
Nov	3.67 3.72 3.67 3.72 1/2								
Oct	3.62 3.67 3.62 3.67 1/2								
Sept	3.57 3.62 3.57 3.62 1/2								
Aug	3.52 3.57 3.52 3.57 1/2								
July	3.47 3.52 3.47 3.52 1/2								
June	3.42 3.47 3.42 3.47 1/2								
May	3.37 3.42 3.37 3.42 1/2								
April	3.32 3.37 3.32 3.37 1/2								
March	3.27 3.32 3.27 3.32 1/2								
Feb	3.22 3.27 3.22 3.27 1/2								
Jan	3.17 3.22 3.17 3.22 1/2								
Dec	3.12 3.17 3.12 3.17 1/2								
Nov	3.07 3.12 3.07 3.12 1/2								
Oct	3.02 3.07 3.02 3.07 1/2								
Sept	2.97 3.02 2.97 3.02 1/2								
Aug	2.92 2.97 2.92 2.97 1/2								
July	2.87 2.92 2.87 2.92 1/2								
June	2.82 2.87 2.82 2.87 1/2								
May	2.77 2.82 2.77 2.82 1/2								
April	2.72 2.77 2.72 2.77 1/2								
March	2.67 2.72 2.67 2.72 1/2								
Feb	2.62 2.67 2.62 2.67 1/2								
Jan	2.57 2.62 2.57 2.62 1/2								
Dec	2.52 2.57 2.52 2.57 1/2								
Nov	2.47 2.52 2.47 2.52 1/2								
Oct	2.42 2.47 2.42 2.47 1/2								

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 3, 1960				
	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	
	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	4 11/16-13/16	15% - 16%	1
	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	5 1/16-3/16	15% - 15%	1
	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	5 11/16-13/10	15% - 15%	1
	0 11/10 - 8 13/10	59/16-11/10	14% - 14%	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

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Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

1. **Introduction**

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler (1987). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Weil (1983). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of Singleton and Rossi (1965). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of Zhishen et al. (1999). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total amino acid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Folch et al. (1957). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total mineral content was determined by the method of Ashby et al. (1984). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of Saito and Teraoka (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total saponin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total tannin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total steroid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total saponin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total tannin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total steroid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982).

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

[illegible]

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 Chaplin's widow	4 Suffix with differ	6 More un-
2 Master-tailor	5 Haydn's —	7 Celestial source of waves
3 Tennille	Symphony	

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	R	C	S	S	H	E	R	S	C	R	E	F	L	A	N	E
V	I	R	V	I	P	U	G	E	T	C	L	I	P	A	M	O
S	C	R	I	C	C	A	C	C	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	I
S	C	O	C	O	C	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	I	S	E	
R	I	L	E	F	E	T	N	A	C	E						
Y	E	L	L	A	R	T	E	R	E	M	A	L	L	I		
W	A	L	E		A	R	E	S		A	L	E		N	O	I
N	O	M	S		F	R	E	E		R	I	T	I	N	G	
A	O	A		C	A	P	E	R		O	A	T	E			
T	O	D		O	R	E										
S	E	A	S	A	C	H	A	R	A							
S	C	R	A	D		F	R	E	S							
F	O	U	R	S		S	C	O	R	E						
A	N	D		F	A	T	T			A	N	O		P	R	I
T	A	T		A	L	E				T	T			F	R	A
A	R	E		S	O	L	L			E	R					
E	A	S		A	L	I	F			T	E	N				
A	S	T	R		A	A	R	E		P	A	L	I	S		
P	L	E	T		F	R	E	T		C	F	C	A		R	E
G	U	A	L		D	E	I	N		T	A	L	E		R	A
S	E	L	L		R	A	R			S	H	O	S		S	L

AIR	HIGH			LOW			HIGH			LOW		
	C	F	F	C	F	F	C	F	F	C	F	F
ALGAYVE	24	75	48	Fair	LOS ANGELES	61	81	54	Fair			
AMSTERDAM	15	59	51	Cloudy	MADRID	31	86	11	52	Cloudy		
ANKARA	14	61	46	Cloudy	MANILA	21	88	24	75	Rain		
ATHENS	14	54	40	Fair	MEXICO CITY	16	61	9	46	Overcast		
AUCKLAND	18	64	54	Fair	MILAN	32	78	23	55	Cloudy		
BANGKOK	33	91	57	Stormy	MONTREAL	18	64	57	Cloudy			
BEIRUT	25	75	18	Fair	MOSCOW	28	48	28	48	Cloudy		
BELGRADE	17	63	49	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	4	37	Cloudy		
BERLIN	17	63	9	Cloudy	NASSAU	30	86	21	70	Cloudy		
BRUSSELS	16	51	37	Fair	NEW ORLEANS	30	85	28	68	Fair		
BUCAREST	14	51	36	Cloudy	NEW YORK	31	87	23	68	Cloudy		
BUDAPEST	11	50	30	Cloudy	NICAE	24	75	14	61	Fair		
Buenos Aires	26	91	50	Cloudy	OSLO	14	57	2	36	Fair		
CAIRO	26	91	54	Stormy	PARIS	31	86	23	68	Cloudy		
CASABLANCA	16	71	20	Fair	PEKING	27	81	14	57	Stormy		
COPENHAGEN	15	59	4	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14	57	8	44	Cloudy		
COSTA MEX SOL	17	59	15	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	81	19	66	Fair		
OUBLIN	17	63	49	Cloudy	ROME	28	81	17	63	Cloudy		
EDINBURGH	15	59	5	Fair	SANTO DOMINGO	28	81	17	63	Cloudy		
FLORENCE	19	77	12	54	Rolls	SANTO DOMINGO	28	81	17	63	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	14	51	36	Fair	SANTO DOMINGO	28	81	17	63	Cloudy		
GENEVA	21	70	11	52	Foggy	SEATTLE	25	77	12	54	Rolls	
HELSINKI	12	54	8	Overcast	SINGAPORE	31	86	23	68	Cloudy		
HONG KONG	26	82	54	Stormy	STOCKHOLM	12	54	5	41	Cloudy		
HONG KONG	26	82	54	Stormy	SYDNEY	18	64	11	54	Fair		
HOUSTON	28	82	54	Stormy	TAIPEI	28	82	24	75	Cloudy		
ISTANBUL	26	82	54	Stormy	TEHRAN	15	59	15	59	Cloudy		
JAKARTA	27	81	23	73	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	74	20	48	Overcast	
JERUSALEM	27	74	57	Rolls	TOKYO	23	72	14	57	Fair		
JOHANNESBURG	27	74	57	Rolls	VALPARAISO	26	82	24	75	Cloudy		
LA PALMAS	28	75	23	73	Cloudy	VIENNA	16	11	52	Cloudy		
LIMA	28	75	23	73	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	8	46	Cloudy	
LISEON	22	70	16	66	Foggy	WASHINGTON	21	70	10	50	Cloudy	
LONDON	16	61	5	41	Stormy	ZURICH	5	41	9	50	Stormy	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Broadcasts of 800, 1200, 3000, 6400, 8500, 16000, 20000, 0800, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300
 (All times GMT).
 Suggested frequencies:
 Western Europe: 648KHz and 403M Medium Wave. 5.975, 6.550, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.095 and
 15.550 KHz in the 4, 11, 13, 19 and 25 MHz bands.
 East Africa: 1413KHz and 2170M Medium Wave. 25.650, 27.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.095, 11.205, 9.580, 7.120
 and 6.000 KHz in the 11, 12, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.
 North and North West Africa: 25.650, 27.670, 15.070, 11.750, 9.470, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31,
 42 and 50 meter bands.
 Southern Africa: 25.650, 27.660, 17.890, 15.400, 11.820, 9.470, 7.185 and 6.005 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42
 and 50 meter bands.
 Middle East: 1230KHz and 2270M Medium Wave. 25.650, 27.170, 17.770, 15.730, 11.740, 9.510, 7.140 and 6.120
 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 to 75 meter bands.
 Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 2124M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.500, 17.770, 15.210, 11.790, 9.600, 7.180 and
 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.
 South East Asia: 1230KHz and 2270M Medium Wave. 15.810, 11.845, 9.575 and 3.915 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31,
 42 and 70 meter bands.
 South America: Open for Slipspace only: 80.000 KHz VHF.

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 15.265, 15.460, 15.055, 3.980, 1.977, 7.26, 11.240, 9.540, 1.576 in the 92.2, 41.1, 49.5, 14.9, 7.25, 11.23, 9.53, 1.57, 1.58, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.64, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.77, 1.78, 1.79, 1.80, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.84, 1.85, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 2.06, 2.07, 2.08, 2.09, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22 (medium wave) meter bands.

Eastern Europe: KHz 15.005, 1.915, 7.240, 9.200, 9.460, 1.540 in the 19.3, 25.3, 36.7, 41.1, 49.2, 228 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 11.170, 12.740, 15.290, 11.260, 9.790, 2.280, 16.000, 6.110 and 1.575 in the 14, 14.9, 15.9, 16.9, 17.9, 18.9, 19.9, 20.9, 21.9, 22.9, 23.9, 24.9, 25.9, 26.9, 27.9, 28.9, 29.9, 30.9, 31.9, 32.9, 33.9, 34.9, 35.9, 36.9, 37.9, 38.9, 39.9, 40.9, 41.9, 42.9, 43.9, 44.9, 45.9, 46.9, 47.9, 48.9, 49.9, 50.9, 51.9, 52.9, 53.9, 54.9, 55.9, 56.9, 57.9, 58.9, 59.9, 60.9, 61.9, 62.9, 63.9, 64.9, 65.9, 66.9, 67.9, 68.9, 69.9, 70.9, 71.9, 72.9, 73.9, 74.9, 75.9, 76.9, 77.9, 78.9, 79.9, 80.9, 81.9, 82.9, 83.9, 84.9, 85.9, 86.9, 87.9, 88.9, 89.9, 90.9, 91.9, 92.9, 93.9, 94.9, 95.9, 96.9, 97.9, 98.9, 99.9, 100.9 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.205, 11.915, 9.240, 7.015 on the 13.9, 14.9, 15.9, 16.9, 17.9, 18.9, 19.9, 20.9, 21.9, 22.9, 23.9, 24.9, 25.9, 26.9, 27.9, 28.9, 29.9, 30.9, 31.9, 32.9, 33.9, 34.9, 35.9, 36.9, 37.9, 38.9, 39.9, 40.9, 41.9, 42.9, 43.9, 44.9, 45.9, 46.9, 47.9, 48.9, 49.9, 50.9, 51.9, 52.9, 53.9, 54.9, 55.9, 56.9, 57.9, 58.9, 59.9, 60.9, 61.9, 62.9, 63.9, 64.9, 65.9, 66.9, 67.9, 68.9, 69.9, 70.9, 71.9, 72.9, 73.9, 74.9, 75.9, 76.9, 77.9, 78.9, 79.9, 80.9, 81.9, 82.9, 83.9, 84.9, 85.9, 86.9, 87.9, 88.9, 89.9, 90.9, 91.9, 92.9, 93.9, 94.9, 95.9, 96.9, 97.9, 98.9, 99.9, 100.9 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26.640, 21.440, 17.670, 15.330, 11.915, 9.240, 6.725, 5.995, 3.990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.8, 22.8, 25.8, 28.8, 31.8, 34.8, 37.8, 40.8, 43.8, 46.8, 49.8, 52.8, 55.8, 58.8, 61.8, 64.8, 67.8, 70.8, 73.8, 76.8, 79.8, 82.8, 85.8, 88.8, 91.8, 94.8, 97.8, 100.8 meter bands.

Journal of Management Studies, 20(6), 791-806.

